

Socialists set to win Austrian polls

VIENNA (R) — Austria's ruling Socialist Party (SPOE) retained its relative majority in a general election on Sunday, computer predictions showed. After 72 per cent of the vote had been counted, an Interior Ministry forecast showed that the SPOE had won 43.36 per cent of the ballot and the Conservative People's Party (OEPV) 41.46 per cent. The biggest winner was the small right-wing Freedom Party (FPÖ), which under charismatic nationalist Jörg Haider doubled its vote to almost 10 per cent. The Green Party won over four per cent and looked set to enter parliament for the first time. The prediction indicated the SPOE would win 80 parliamentary seats, the OEPV 76, the FPÖ 19 and the Greens eight. After the last election in 1983 the SPOE had 90, the OEPV 81 and the FPÖ 12. The election confirmed a swing to the right in Austrian politics most dramatically symbolised by last June's election of President Kurt Waldheim, with OEPV support, despite allegations of his involvement in Nazi war crimes in World War II.

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King meets British defence minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Nadwa Palace on Sunday visiting British Defence Minister George Younger. The audience was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles (See related story on page 3).

CAA chief resigns

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet accepted on Sunday the resignation of Mr. Khaled Mohammad Ali, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), and named Mr. Amir Hussein as his successor. Mr. Hussein, a pilot and a former vice president of the Royal Jordanian Airline, will assume his new responsibility as of Dec. 1, 1986.

Speakers mourn Nuseibeh's death

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Ahmad Al Lawzi on Sunday mourned the death of Anwar Nuseibeh, a former defence and education minister, Senate member and a prominent Palestinian figure who died in Jerusalem on Saturday at the age of 73. Mr. Nuseibeh, who died after a long battle with cancer, was for the past seven years chairman of the Jerusalem District Electric Company, the largest Palestinian firm in the occupied West Bank. On Saturday evening, Mr. Akel Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, also mourned the death of Mr. Nuseibeh, who had served as deputy for Jerusalem.

3 SLA men killed

TEL AVIV (R) — Three members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army (SLA) militia were killed and five wounded in fighting with guerrillas in Lebanon on Saturday, Israeli sources said. The sources said dozens of guerrillas were wounded in several hours of fighting near Jejjine, north of Israel's self-declared "security zone." Israel withdrew most of its forces from Lebanon in 1985 after a three-year occupation, but has continued to arm and finance the SLA. Two days ago, three Fijian soldiers from a United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon and two Lebanese civilians were killed in a car bomb explosion apparently aimed against the SLA (See page 2).

Israeli minister in Cairo

TEL AVIV (AP) — Energy Minister Moshe Shahal arrived in Cairo Sunday for the first high-level meeting between Israel and Egypt since September's summit talks, Israeli Radio reported. The radio reported that Mr. Shahal was to meet Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kamel and may also hold talks with President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid during the three-day visit to Cairo. Mr. Shahal reportedly will discuss building a gas pipeline from Egypt to Israel.

King and Mubarak warn U.S. it is losing credibility

His Majesty ends visit to Cairo expressing deep satisfaction over his talks with Egyptian leader

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
with agency dispatches

CAIRO — Jordan and Egypt warned the United States on Sunday that it was losing credibility in the Middle East and called on U.S. President Ronald Reagan to repair the damage caused by secret American arms supplies to Iran.

His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, in a press conference they held after two days of talks here, said both Jordan and Egypt were concerned over Washington's secret deal with Iran.

"personally perplexed for my failure to understand the American logic" in supplying arms to Iran.

The King said he was

Disclosing that he had sent a message to President Reagan asking him to take remedial action to repair the damage caused to American credibility, President Mubarak said: "I hope something will be done in the near future so that the United States will not lose its credibility, because I am afraid it is starting to deteriorate."

King Hussein, who returned home later Sunday, told the Cairo press conference that he agreed with Mr. Mubarak that the U.S. should "amend its position before it loses credibility" and that Washington's shift towards Iran ran counter to its declared position of neutrality and seeking a peaceful solution to the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

In reply to a question on

Washington's claim that the arms shipment to Iran was aimed at ending the war and would not alter the balance of power in the Gulf, the King said: "What has happened will not end the war but in my view will escalate it, threatening not only Iraq but the whole Arab World."

"What we have heard until now is different from what we have heard a short while ago, at the beginning of the revelation of the truth about the deal," the King said. "The picture now is much more worrying than it was at the beginning," he added.

"We are not supporting Iraq only because we are Arabs and are bound to a joint Arab defence

(Continued on page 5)

Criticism of Reagan over Iran assumes larger shape in U.S.

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Despite nearly two weeks of trying to quell the uproar, President Reagan has failed to silence critics of his once-secret scheme to sell arms to Iran.

A Democratic Party spokesman said late Saturday that President Reagan's 18-month arms operation has left the United States anti-terrorism campaign in a shambles.

Congressman Anthony Beilenson, a California Democrat and member of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee, told a national radio broadcast that Mr. Reagan ran the secret operation out of the White House and both Congress and his cabinet were not informed.

Mr. Beilenson delivered the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's weekly radio broadcast which dealt with the upcoming Thanksgiving holiday and did not mention the Iran controversy.

"In taking these actions," Mr. Beilenson said, "the president broke the law, he broke faith with our friends around the world and he broke his word to the American people" about not dealing with terrorists.

The administration had urged allies not to sell arms to Iran at the same time it was conducting the operation, Mr. Beilenson said.

"How can we ever pretend to wage a war against terrorism when we are providing arms to terrorists," he said. "The sad fact of the matter is that our anti-terrorism policy is now in shambles," he added.

A drumbeat of criticism from Democrats and Republicans has greeted Mr. Reagan every day since he went on national television a week ago Thursday to explain why he embarked on 18 months of secret arms sales to Iran.

Since then, he has held a nationally-televised press conference and dispatched Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) director William Casey and other aides to Congress for private meetings to try to cool the most heated credibility problem of his presidency.

On Monday, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Armacost is due to appear publicly for the first time before a congressional committee to offer further explanations.

Mr. Reagan and aides have said the covert operation was designed to seek improved relations with Iran, although that state is still listed as contributing to terrorist activities, and bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war as well as facilitating release of hostages.

The United States broke diplomatic relations with Iran in 1979 after it seized the American embassy in Tehran and seized 52 hostages who were not released until the day Mr. Reagan took office in 1981.

Democratic Party officials Saturday endorsed a resolution condemning Mr. Reagan's policy of covert contacts and arms shipments to Iran.

The Democratic national committee's executive committee, in its meeting in Chicago, pledged to support to Democratic leaders in Congress as they "peel away the layers of cover-up, ill-conceived policy, and dangerous double-crossing."

"Our position in the world has been weakened, our credibility on the issue of terrorism is now virtually non-existent, and other

(Continued on page 5)

Jerusalem Arabs observe new strike

Occupied Jerusalem (Agencies) — Arab shopkeepers in the Old City of Jerusalem shut their shops on Sunday to protest against a week of anti-Arab Jewish violence over the fatal stabbing of a Jewish youth.

It was the second time in six days Arabs called for a commercial strike after Jewish rioters damaged their cars and set their stores ablaze.

Several Arabs and one leftist Israeli parliamentarian have been hurt by stone-throwing in the worst anti-Arab protests in years.

Israeli police said they had found a cache of illegal weapons at a Jewish seminary whose leader vowed to take "revenge" against Arabs for the killing of one of his students.

Police arrested three Palestinians from the Occupied West Bank for the stabbing on Nov. 15.

"We will avenge this spilled Jewish blood," Rabbi Eliezer Berlan of the Shuvu Banim seminary said at a memorial ceremony in Jerusalem.

Police commissioner David Kraus reported to the Israeli cabinet that the weapons cache was uncovered at the Shuvu Banim seminary where Elihu Amedi, 22, studied, cabinet secretary Eliakim Rubinstein told reporters.

Mounted police and foot patrols guarded the memorial procession.

"One of Amedi's relatives accused right-wing extremists of seeking to exploit the killing for political ends and condemned the violence."

He singled out Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach party.

"We are against these people from Kach and the seminary who have interfered with us," said Amedi's uncle.



His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo on Sunday (left) and the King is received upon his return home later in the day by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad (Petra photos)



day by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad (Petra photos)

TCC slashes charges for international telephone calls

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) announced on Sunday that it was reducing by 20 to 30 per cent the present charges for all international telephone calls and providing further special discount rates reaching up to 50 per cent for calls made during off-peak hours.

Communications Minister Muhieddine Al Hussein, who made the announcement, said the new tariff system would be in force as of Dec. 1, 1986.

The decision was eagerly welcomed and hailed by the public as well as private and public

institutions since the proposed reductions cover Jordan's telephone links with all countries of the globe, according to a random survey conducted by the Jordan Times.

Lebanon is the only country excluded from the new tariff system since its own receiving stations are not functioning and all telephone calls made from Jordan to Lebanon are channelled through another international exchange, Mr. Hussein told a press conference.

Under the new system all countries with international telephone links with Jordan are divided into categories and each category is given a set standard of

reduced rates for international calls and further reductions given for calls made during off-peak hours. The off-peak period was designated as the hours between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 a.m. (See chart on page 5).

Mr. Hussein told reporters that a number of factors were taken into consideration while adopting the new system of lower rates. These factors, the minister said, included demand and supply, Jordan's geographical location, the type and nature of international telephone exchanges available between the Kingdom and other countries.

(Continued on page 5)

Iraqi jets blitz Iranian refinery; Tehran reports 98 killed in raids

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Both sides in the Gulf war on Sunday reported heavy Iraqi air raids on targets around the west Iranian province capital of Bakhtaran, hours after Iranian forces fired a ground-to-ground missile at Baghdad.

IRNA, the Iranian national news agency, said at least 98 civilians were killed and rescue workers were searching for more casualties in Esfahabad-e Gharb, 480 kilometres southwest of Tehran.

A Baghdad high command communiqué said dozens of jets blitzed an oil refinery at Bakhtaran (formerly Kermanshah), its air base and a nearby military camp.

Saturday night's Iranian missile attack on Baghdad was described by Tehran as a reprisal for a previous Iraqi air raid, on the southwestern city of Ahvaz.

Tehran Radio said funerals were held Sunday for 21 people killed in the Ahvaz raid.

About 200 people were reported injured in the raid, which the newspaper Kayhan said was staged by Iraqi jets which remained overhead for 15 minutes and hit eight points in the city, setting off a number of fires.

Baghdad residents said hundreds of people narrowly escaped death when the Iranian missile exploded in a river, a few metres from a heavily populated area, on Saturday, Iraqi officials said the blast wounded 28 people.

Tehran said the missile — the fifth to hit the Iraqi capital this year — was aimed at its telecommunications centre, but a Reuters correspondent who drove past the complex said it was undamaged.

Iraqi officials prevented news media from pin-pointing the site, where the missile landed, citing security reasons.

The missile landed on the eve of the opening of a Baghdad cultural festival, attended by more than 2,000 foreign writers and poets from overseas.

Sunday's Iraqi communiqué said jets also attacked a military camp near Kermanshah, causing heavy losses in men and equipment, and struck destructive blows at the city's military air base.

The Kermanshah refinery and military targets around the city have been attacked several times by the Iraqis in the past few weeks.

The nearby province capital of Bakhtaran was also raided and a mosque was damaged on Sunday, IRNA said. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Aquino, supported by Ramos, ousts Enrile

MANILA (R) — President Corason Aquino, declaring that her government needed a fresh start, Sunday dismissed the man who helped put her in power and then did his best to undermine her rule.

Mrs. Aquino asked all members of the cabinet to resign and immediately accepted the resignation of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who had been rumoured to be plotting a coup.

The president's most dramatic move in the nine months she has been in power followed a statement by armed forces chief Fidel Ramos declaring his full backing for her. The general said the military should not follow orders unless they were issued by him or his duly authorised deputies.

Mrs. Aquino went on television after a seven-hour cabinet meeting. Mr. Enrile was last seen leaving the presidential palace after a 16-minute meeting with Mrs. Aquino. He smiled and waved at reporters but said nothing.

Mrs. Aquino also went to an outdoor mass where she called for unity and was roundly applauded by a crowd of thousands.

Military checkpoints were set up on all roads leading into Manila to stop Mr. Enrile's supporters entering the capital.

Army officers supporting Mr. Enrile were removed from duty in northern Luzon by Mr. Ramos.

The two led the military revolt against Ferdinand Marcos in February. Mrs. Aquino took the presidency when the revolt was backed by civilian "people power."

Mrs. Aquino told the nation on Sunday after 24 hours of turmoil in which the military surrounded television stations in Manila: "We need a fresh start."

Mr. Enrile will be replaced by Deputy Defence Minister Rafael Iloilo, a 66-year-old general, former diplomat and West Point graduate with no known political ambitions.

Mrs. Aquino said: "Of late my circumspection has been viewed as weakness and my attempts at reconciliation as indecision. Both cannot continue."

Mrs. Aquino said she expected the resignation of all her ministers and any who refused would be sacked. She did not say how many would be reappointed.

The military had pressed Mrs. Aquino to get rid of "incompetents," a phrase believed by many Filipinos to be a codeword for leftwingers.

Those resigning included press secretary Teodoro Benigno and

(Continued on page 5)

Gorbachev foresees Afghan settlement

NEW DELHI (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev says a political settlement leading to withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is not far away.

Mr. Gorbachev made the comments during a two-hour interview broadcast by Indian state radio and television on Sunday on the eve of his four-day visit to New Delhi.

The interview, recorded in Mr. Gorbachev's study in the Kremlin, was dominated by his views on peace and disarmament and by repeated denunciations of the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI), also known as the "Star Wars" programme (See page 8).

The Soviet leader, speaking without notes, also devoted time to Indo-Soviet relations. Soviet hopes of an Asia-Pacific collective security arrangement and the social problems facing his own country.

Addressing representatives from radio, television and India's two main news agencies, Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union had "no expansionist design" in Afghanistan.

"The day is not too far when the

(Continued on page 5)

Amal-Palestinian fighting escalates

BEIRUT (AP) — Palestinian fighters and Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militiamen battled around refugee camps in Beirut and South Lebanon on Sunday. Police said 14 people were killed and 39 wounded.

The artillery and mortar duels engulfed Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp as well as 'Ain Al Hilweh in South Lebanon's port of Sidon and Rashidiyeh at the entrance to Tyre, south of Sidon.

Police said most of the casualties were at 'Ain Al Hilweh, where fighting raged for a third day between fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and militiamen of Justice Minister Nahi Berri's mainstream Shi'ite Amal movement.

Amal gunmen shelled 'Ain Al Hilweh with 120-millimetres mortars and 106-millimetres recoilless guns during the day,

police said. PLO men responded with grenade-hurling attacks on the Amal-held town of Maghdousheh that overlooks the camp.

Police said six people were killed and 15 wounded in the 'Ain Al Hilweh and Maghdousheh bombings, raising the overall casualty toll in the area to 26 dead and 63 injured since Friday.

Rashidiyeh came under sporadic artillery fire from Amal positions surrounding the camp all day and police said three people were killed and 10 wounded.

Casualties in Tyre since Amal laid siege to the camp six weeks ago have been 40 killed and 204 wounded.

A communiqué issued by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said 16 of the wounded in the Rashidiyeh hostilities died from bleeding that could not be stopped because of an acute shortage of medical

supplies.

Amal has blocked U.N. relief trucks loaded with food, water and medical supplies from entering Rashidiyeh since Oct. 1.

The Palestine National Salvation Front, an alliance of six Syrian-backed PLO factions, said Amal has kidnapped at least 2,000 Palestinians in Beirut and South Lebanon.

Police said five people were killed and 14 wounded in the daylong clashes around Bourj Al Barajneh on Beirut's southern flank. This brought the overall toll at that camp to 86 killed and 696 wounded in 26 days.

Police said they had no word on the fate of three Palestinian employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees who were kidnapped south of Beirut on Friday.

Two were described by

UNRWA officials in Sidon as schoolteachers and the third as an administrator.

There was no word either on the fate of an UNRWA truck driver whose vehicle was hijacked on the coastal highway Friday, the officials said. They requested anonymity.

More than 1,000 people have been killed and at least 3,000 wounded in the intermittent camps war that began in May 1985.

Amal has been fighting the Palestinians since then to prevent the PLO from rebuilding the Lebanon power base it lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

U.N. and Palestinian sources say an estimated 3,500 hardcore PLO men have returned to Lebanon in the past 18 months. The bulk are entrenched in Bourj Al Barajneh, 'Ain Al Hilweh and Rashidiyeh.

INSIDE

- * U.S. arms sales to Iran said to date back to 1979, page 2
- * Dudin outlines JD 77m Gaza development programme, page 3
- * Politics has no religion, page 4
- * Turkish team continues trade talks in Amman, page 5
- * Tyson demolishes Berbeck, page 6
- * Asian Development Bank ready to invest in private sector, page 7
- * Romanians vote on referendum, page 8

U.S. arms sales to Iran reportedly dates to 1979

Arms deal grew out of Israel-Iran links

NEW YORK (R) — The sale of U.S. arms to Iran grew out of Israeli links with the Iranian government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dating to 1979, the New York Times Sunday quoted a senior Israeli official as saying.

The links were later fostered by an unusual relationship between a Saudi billionaire and Israeli businessmen, and they culminated in direct talks between the Reagan administration and officials in Tehran, the official was quoted as saying.

The official said the U.S.-Iranian connection originated with an offer by Israel to act on behalf of the United States. Washington, he said, explicitly accepted the offer.

President Reagan, in remarks that provoked worldwide controversy, said recently that the United States had shipped arms to Iran to help mend relations and denied it was a ransom for U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon.

The United States severed relations with Iran and called for a worldwide arms embargo against it when revolutionaries held Americans captive from 1979 until 1981.

In 1979, Israeli intelligence managed to forge links with certain senior Iranian army officers and other elements in Tehran, the official was quoted as saying. In 1985, Saudi billionaire Adnan Khashoggi befriended two Israeli arms dealers and introduced them in London to an Iranian arms dealer, the official added.

The Iranian arms dealer, Manucher Ghorbanifar, was reportedly an adviser of Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi, and he let the Israelis know that he and his patrons in Tehran were ready for some secret contacts, provided Israel made it worth their while, the newspaper said.

One of the Israeli businessmen contacted then Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and said Ghorbanifar represented a possible link to Iran "that can be used for many things" according to the official.

Later Peres informed President Reagan that Israel had established contacts with what it believed to be "moderate" elements among the ayatollahs.

The Israelis asked the Americans for permission to try to make a deal, sending American-made weapons to Iran in return for hostages, the official was quoted as saying.

Finally, Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry David Kimche, on a trip to Washington, was given the go-ahead by the Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane to establish links, the official was quoted as saying.

Asked about the hostage connection, the Israeli official was quoted as saying: "After we sent our arms as a sign of good will, we

asked them to release a hostage as a sign of good will, which they did. "Even though a hostage was released, we saw ourselves building a potential relationship with elements in Iran. That was the key focus for us and, I believe, for the Americans as well."

On Sept. 14, the Rev. Benjamin Weir, an American hostage held in the Lebanon by a group suspected to have links with Iran, was released.

"From the very beginning of this operation we have acted on behalf of the United States," the Israeli official was quoted as saying. "Everything we did, including shipping arms to Iran, we did with the explicit approval of Washington. We offered them our good offices and assets, and they used them."

"If they had said no, we would have said, 'fine, have it your way.' Any suggestion otherwise is sheer Poppycock."

The New York Times added that the Israeli official was in a position to have known about the development of the Iran affair from the beginning.

The New York Times Sunday edition quoted Iraq's ambassador in Washington as saying that the U.S. State Department had apparently misled the Iraqi government for years about Israeli arms shipments to Iran.

It also quoted oil traders as saying large amounts of fuel from Saudi Arabia have been shipped recently by U.S. traders across the Gulf to Iran, which needs it urgently for the war with Iraq. They doubted this would happen without approval of the various governments.

Ambassador Nizar Hamdon was quoted as saying that Iraq repeatedly told the Reagan administration Israel was sending military equipment to Iran but officials relayed Israeli denials and said the U.S. had no evidence of such deals.

A State Department spokesman declined comment.

The Israelis have questioned State Department officials closely about the U.S. arms sales to Iran and have expressed concern but have not filed a formal protest, the newspaper said.

U.S. administration officials and sources close to the Saudis told the Times Saudi Arabia was both aware of the U.S. talks with Iran and engaged in its own rapprochement with Iran. They said the Saudi overtures stemmed from fear that Iran might export Islamic fundamentalism across the Gulf.

The Times said in an editorial Sunday President Reagan's dealings with Iran have created doubts about his capacity to govern and could undermine the remaining two years of his

presidency. The newspaper said that Mr. Reagan appeared to be heading advice from aides who have told him to ride out the storm of criticism over his decision to ship arms to Iran in an exchange reportedly linked to freeing American hostages held in Lebanon.

"Such advice fails to explain Iran," the editorial said. "It could also destroy the last two years of the Reagan presidency."

The newspaper said that efforts by aides to Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to disassociate them from the Iran dealings were "signs of real panic."

"Until now, officials have felt that Mr. Reagan's popularity would protect them," the newspaper said. "Now the issue is President Reagan's capacity to govern."

Eban seeks disclosure of Israeli involvement

TEL AVIV (R) — The head of a powerful Israeli parliamentary committee Sunday demanded the government disclose any involvement in arms shipments to Iran.

"Every decision-making process is dangerous if it is carried out by a small group, and does not undergo an evaluation by an outside authority," said Abba Eban, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

He said Foreign Minister Shimon Peres agreed to appear before the committee and explain the government policy.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir last week refused to discuss the issue in a closed session of the committee at the Knesset.

Shamir told reporters Israeli policy was not to sell arms to Iran. He left open the possibility of limited shipment in exchange for the freedom of Iranian Jews to emigrate.

"When a senior Israeli official and Israeli ministers are heard making new declarations, it's intolerable that the Knesset not carry out its responsibility to monitor the policy and activities of the government," Eban said.

Other Israeli leaders have hinted Israel helped the United States, its closest ally, in the arms shipments to win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin have declined to comment on any arms sales to Iran but have said Israel was always ready to help the United States.

Strategic experts say Israel — whether as middleman or initiator — feels compelled to do Washington's bidding because it receives \$3 billion in U.S. aid each year, more than any other country.

The Israeli press has criticised the government for participating in the reported arms shipments while demanding that other countries withhold weapons from countries supporting terrorism.

Britain said to be supplying arms to Iran

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper said Sunday Britain was supplying Iran with military material despite government assurances that it would not contribute any lethal equipment likely to worsen the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Sunday Telegraph quoted Western diplomats in Iran as saying regular airfreights of material included spare parts and engines for Chinook and Scorpion tanks under contracts signed between Britain and Iran before the fall of the late Shah in 1979.

But the paper said other consignments, which were being flown out of regional British airports to avoid attracting attention, included cases of shells and other ammunition not carrying export licences approved by the government.

A Foreign Office spokesman would not comment on the report, saying only: "We will sell nothing to Iran or Iraq which will exacerbate or prolong the conflict."

The allegations follow an announcement by Land Rover last week that it was negotiating the sale of 3,000 vehicles worth £27 million (\$38 million) to Iran.

Land Rover has denied the deal was being done in secret and the Foreign Office spokesman said he was unaware of whether an export licence for the vehicles had been sought.

A Defence Ministry spokesman confirmed that an Iranian delegation visited Britain last month to discuss outstanding contractual matters dating from the Shah's time but said the question of British supplying fresh equipment was not raised.

The Sunday Telegraph report came as the Reagan administration becomes increasingly embroiled in controversy over its secret dealings with Iran.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher backed Mr. Reagan in his denial of any illegality in the operation.

Israeli legislators on Sunday demanded a greater watchdog role for parliament following reports that Israel sent U.S.-approved arms shipments to Iran.

Abba Eban, chairman of the powerful foreign affairs and security committee, said that if the reported arms deal was true, "no doubt there was a mistake in calculations of international proportions."

"It is intolerable that the Knesset (parliament) does not fulfill its duty to supervise government policy and activities," Mr. Eban said on Israel Radio.

Mr. Eban, a former foreign minister, said the legislature should consider enacting laws obligating the government to report such transactions in the future.

The left-wing Mapam Faction submitted a no-confidence motion that will be debated Tuesday.

1 killed in Turkish consulate blast in Melbourne

MELBOURNE (R) — A car bomb exploded outside the Turkish consulate early Sunday, killing one person and injuring another, police said.

The blast at 0216 local time (1516 GMT) extensively damaged the Turkish consulate and the five-story building in which it was housed, police said.

They said the explosion was so powerful that they had not yet established the make of the car used or been able to identify the remains of the person killed.

Police said one woman suffered shock and lacerations from the blast. She was treated at the scene.

Assistant Police Commissioner Paul Delanis told reporters the bomb was "very significant," possibly involving four kilograms of high explosives.

The Turkish consulate occupied the first floor of the building in the inner city suburb of South Yarra. The building also housed several offices.

A group calling itself the "Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian front" later claimed responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call to an international news agency in Sydney.

A man, speaking with a strong accent, said: "There will be more attacks by the Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian front."

The caller read a statement listing a number of grievances against Turkey including the creation of a Turkish Republic in Cyprus.

Police identified the injured woman as a 22-year-old art student who worked as a part-time cleaner in an office on an upper floor of the building.

Police said they had blocked roads around the area and were still searching for unexploded fragments.

Windows and sections of scores of homes and shops near the site were damaged and people were evacuated from buildings within 100 metres of the consulate.

Delanis told reporters the body found at the scene had been blown into hundreds of pieces by the blast. It was possibly male.

When the Turkish consul in Sydney, Sirak Arnyak, was shot dead at his suburban home in December 1980, a group calling itself the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the killing.

Police said they were aware of any warning about Sunday's bomb and were notified by residents woken by the explosion.

"I jumped about a foot out of bed when it went off. It was a bloody big explosion," said

nearby resident Graham Chapman.

War widows living in apartments next to the consulate were found wandering alone in the street after the blast.

The most recent bomb attack on foreign diplomats was on the Israeli consulate-general in Sydney in 1982.

Previous attacks include the 1970 bombing of the Yugoslav consulate-general in Melbourne, the 1971 bombing of the Soviet embassy in Canberra, the 1972 armed assault on the Yugoslav consulate in Perth and a 1977 fire in the Indian High Commission in Canberra.

In 1978, two garbage collectors and a policeman died in a bomb attack outside the Sydney hotel where a Commonwealth heads of government meeting was being held.

Advisers said to be urging Reagan to sack Shultz, Regan

WASHINGTON (R) — A group of President Reagan's longtime political advisers is trying to get him to replace Secretary of State George Shultz and Chief of Staff Donald Regan to repair political damage caused by the administration's secret arms deal with Iran, the Washington Post said Sunday.

It said the group, which includes some of the wealthy Californians who originally sponsored Mr. Reagan's rise to the presidency, had the backing of his wife Nancy.

The newspapers said the group wanted Mr. Shultz replaced by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and had approached former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis to return to the administration as Chief of Staff.

Lewis is now president and chief operating officer of the giant railroad company Union Pacific Corp.

The Post said the group was also seeking to replace the president's Chief National Security Adviser Admiral John Poindexter, possibly with Jeane Kirkpatrick, former ambassador to the United Nations.

The newspapers said that despite White House unhappiness over public reaction to the disclosure of the Iran arms deal, Mr. Reagan intended pushing ahead with a covert operation aimed at increasing U.S. influence in Iran.

The president in his press conference on Wednesday said the arms were shipped to try to increase U.S. influence with Iranian moderates and to get Iran to use its influence to press for the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

The Post said that on May 28, the day the secret arms delivery was made in Tehran, Adnan Khashoggi had assured a top British diplomat that the United States stood firmly on its policy of not making deals to get the release of hostages.

It said that the British were particularly anxious that Washington adhere to the policy because of the backing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had given to the United States in letting U.S. planes in Britain take part in the April 15 bombing raid on Libya.

In retaliation for the raid, two British kidnappers being held in Lebanon were executed and Mrs. Thatcher came under criticism for her position, the Post said.

The Post said British suspicions may have been raised when Israeli officials and Saudi Arabian magnate Adnan Khashoggi contacted British businessman Roland (Tiny) Rowland to ask him if he would participate in a secret arms delivery operation to Iran backed by the White House.

The newspaper said Rowland contacted the State Department to get confirmation that the operation had American backing and was told by top department officials that they knew nothing about it.

Amal said holding 3 suspects in carbombing

BEIRUT (AP) — The mainstream Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia has arrested a militant Shi'ite cleric and two Palestinians in connection with the carbombing that killed three Fijian U.N. peacekeepers in South Lebanon four days ago, police sources said Sunday.

The sources identified the detained cleric as Sheikh Mahmoud Farhat, 26, a former inmate of Israel's former Ansar detention camp in South Lebanon, who sympathizes with the Palestinians.

The two Palestinians detained with him were not identified but the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they belonged to the organisation of Abu Nidal.

Abu Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council has been active in South Lebanon in recent months, especially in Sidon area, as well as the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in east Lebanon.

The Beirut office of Amal's leader, Justice Minister Nabih Berri, declined to comment on the report. But Amal sources in South Lebanon confirmed the arrests, without saying what would be done with the detainees.

The carbombing on Thursday killed four Lebanese civilians in addition to the three Fijians serving with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). A suicide bomber detonated his

explosive-laden Mercedes station-wagon at a U.N. roadblock on the coastal highway 10 kilometres south of Lebanon's southern-most port of Tyre.

Two other Fijian soldiers and two members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia, which had a checkpoint close to the UNIFIL roadblock, were wounded in the powerful blast.

UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel said it could not be determined whether the bomber, who perished in the blast, intended to kill U.N. troops or SLA militiamen.

Amal, which is opposed to the SLA, advocates the continued presence of the 5,800-strong UNIFIL in predominantly Shi'ite South Lebanon.

The force, which is drawn from nine nations, had been the target of several guerrilla attacks in recent months. Most of the attacks were blamed on extremists loyal to Iran, with which Amal is at odds.

Reuter adds: The area where the carbombing took place is largely controlled by Amal, which is fighting efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to reestablish bases in South Lebanon.

Sheikh Farhat, from the Sidon area, apparently was trying to launch a new fundamentalist guerrilla front financed by the PLO, sources said.

Muslim leader plans protests in Spanish enclave

MELILLA (R) — A dispute over citizenship demands between Spain and Muslim residents in its North African enclaves took a new turn when the leader of Melilla's Muslims said he would take protests to the sister city of Ceuta.

Aomar Dudu, buoyed by a march in support of his leadership of a campaign demanding Spanish citizenship for Muslims here, told demonstrators that Muslim leaders in Ceuta, 500 kilometres west of Melilla on the Moroccan coast, had sold out to the government.

"We shall go and embrace our Muslim brothers in Ceuta," he told a crowd marching Saturday against an aliens law making many residents of Moroccan origin liable to expulsion from the enclaves.

Morocco claims sovereignty over both enclaves. Spanish television said Ceuta's Muslims approved government proposals to grant Muslim residents provisional identity cards while applications for Spanish nationality were being reviewed.

Mr. Dudu called the proposals

and rejected him as an intermediary.

The marchers carried portraits of Mr. Dudu and banners proclaiming him as "the only valid" negotiator, while clamouring for the resignation of Mr. Céspedes.

Moroccan Public Works Minister Mohammad Kabbaj, visiting Madrid to discuss possibilities of connecting Spain to Morocco through a bridge over or a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, bailed the project as a symbol of good relations between the two countries.

The march had become a personal contest between Mr. Dudu and Mr. Céspedes, who accused him of shifting positions

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel 773115/9	20:00 Evening Show
PROGRAMME ONE	21:00 News Summary
15:30 Kanan	21:05 Evening Show Cont.
15:35 Curious	22:00 News Summary
15:40 Tom Sawyer	22:05 Evening Show Cont.
15:45 Programme on Traffic	23:00 News Summary
15:50 Scientific programme (Arabic)	23:05 Evening Show Cont.
16:00 Return of the Angels	24:00 Close down
16:05 Not Another Science Show	
16:10 Arabic songs	
16:15 Programme on the Armed Forces	
16:20 Programme on Jordan	
16:25 Programme review and varieties	
16:30 News in Arabic	
16:35 Local news	
16:40 Local literary programme	
16:45 Tomorrow's programme	
16:50 Arabic Play	
16:55 News summary in Arabic	
17:00 Play cont.	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00 Lucien Leuwen	
18:05 News in French	
18:10 Sport magazine (French)	
18:15 News in Hebrew	
18:20 Living Tomorrow	
18:25 News in Arabic	
18:30 No Place Like Home (Comedy)	
18:35 The Consultant (unit serial)	
18:40 News in English	
18:45 Strangers and Brothers	
RADIO JORDAN 85.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM and partly on 96.0 KHz. SW Tel 774111-19	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newscast	
08:00 Morning Show	
08:30 News Summary	
09:00 Just a Minute	
09:30 News Summary	
10:00 Readings	
10:30 News Summary	
11:00 Pop Session Cont.	
11:30 News Bulletin	
12:00 Instruments	
12:30 French way of Life	
13:00 Concert Hour	
13:30 News Summary	
14:00 Instruments	
14:30 Old Favorites	
15:00 Guide to the Galaxy	
15:30 Pop Session	
16:00 News Summary	
16:30 Sports Round-up	
17:00 Music	
17:30 Newscast	
18:00 Date with a Star	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
* Golan book exhibition at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 26).	* An exhibition of contemporary art in the Federal Republic of Germany at the Petra Park Gallery (until Nov. 29).
* The Goethe Institute presents Golan's cartoons at the Department of Architecture at University of Jordan (until Nov. 26).	* An art exhibition by Ayman Al Naser at the French Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4).
* The English Chamber Theatre presents "The Good Doctor" at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
THEATRE	CHURCHES
* "The Big Chill" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.
VIDEO	De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubaidah, Tel. 637440.
* "Carolina Jorda" — dance — at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubaidah, Tel. 637440.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal, Tel. 623541.
Royal Cultural Centre, tel. 6610267	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 678905.
American Centre, tel. 643571	Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 773261.
French Cultural Centre, tel. 6361478	St. Basil's Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771751.
Goethe Institute, tel. 641993	Assiuta International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Sandassat, Tel. 677534.
Soviet Cultural Centre, tel. 642035	Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabbal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sait), Tel. 811295.
Spanish Cultural Centre, tel. 620409	Bethel Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabbal Amman, Tel. 606974.
Turkish Cultural Centre, tel. 639777	
Hebrew Arts Centre, tel. 665195	
Y.W.C.A., tel. 60718/6	
Y.W.M.C.A., tel. 641795	
Amman Municipal Library, tel. 637111	
University of Jordan Library, tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5	04:47 Fair
	06:12 (Sunrise) Duha
	11:22 Noon
	14:14 Asr
	16:32 Maghrib
	17:58 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
ARRIVALS	— Ville De Minge
ALIA FLIGHTS	— Golden Anchor
09:00 Aqaba (RJ)	— Nedlloyd Vaneck
09:00 Cairo (RJ)	
09:00 Jeddah (RJ)	
09:00 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)	
09:30 Damascus (RJ)	
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)	
10:00 Lameza (RJ)	
10:00 Cairo	
10:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)	
10:45 Bangkok (RJ)	
01:00 Baghdad (RJ)	
OTHER FLIGHTS	WEATHER
07:35 Cairo (MS)	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
09:00 Sam's (LH)	Temperature will be normal, with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. Light and variable winds will become easterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.
10:00 Kuwait (KU)	
10:30 Beirut (ME)	
20:30 Baghdad (IA)	
DEPARTURES	AMMAN
ALIA FLIGHTS	Amman to Damascus, 617
06:45 Aqaba (RJ)	Aqaba to Amman, 11/23
11:50 Paris (RJ)	Amman to Jordan Valley, 12/24
12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)	
12:15 Frankfurt (RJ)	
13:00 Lameza (RJ)	
20:30 Beirut, Dubai (RJ)	
20:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	
20:45 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)	
21:00 Baghdad (RJ)	
21:00 Jeddah (RJ)	
21:15 Cairo (RJ)	
OTHER FLIGHTS	MONEY EXCHANGE
06:45 Damascus, Athens (OA)	Sunday rates
07:30 Istanbul (IS)	Local sell/buy rates in JLD
08:20 Cairo (MS)	Belgian franc, 151/1 152.5
10:10 Frankfurt (LH)	Dutch guilder, 52/2 52.7
15:00 Kuwait (KU)	French franc, 24/6 24.9
21:30 Baghdad (IA)	Japanese yen (for 100), 209/7 212.1
	Swiss franc, 49/3 49.9
	U.K. sterling pound, 489/3 491.1
	U.S. dollar, 345/2 347.9
	W. German mark, 170/5 172.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Unit	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qweisemeh	770783
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57306
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Wred bank	778030
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637727
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	8969901
Electric Power Co.	636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771198
Queen Abla Int. Airport	(08)53330460

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	81381/32
Khalid Maumuni, J. Amn.	644281/6
Akhef Maternity, J. Amman	
	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Melhase, J. Amman	6356140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171/4
Sassanah Hospital	6699131
University Hospital	842111
Al-Munasser Hospital	6672779
The Islamic, Abdal	666127/37
Al-Ahl, Abdal	6654165
Italica, Al-Mishajras	7751176
Al-Bashir, J. Amdedd	7771013
Amy, Marka	891611/5
Queen Abla Hospital	602240/40
Amal Hospital	674155

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. AE Zamil	606806
Dr. Mohammed Khalil	896294
Neirokhis pharmacy	623672
Sakni pharmacy	636730
Al-Jarrah pharmacy	669826
Firas pharmacy	661912
Hinnawi pharmacy	843576
Khalid pharmacy	778653

TAXIS:

Khalid taxi	632715
Jerusalem taxi	639635
Hebron taxi	776100
Basman taxi	892433
Al-Jarrah taxi	896624
Al Saleh taxi	773093
Seyaha taxi	646319
Kundi taxi	847572

IRBID:

Dr. Jamal Najjar	(—)
Palestine pharmacy	(—)
Momani pharmacy	(—)

ZARQA:

Dr. Fikhem Sharabati	986632
Sharra pharmacy	(—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	7731191
Socio Joun	90 60
Ministry of Tourism	774111/19
Hotel complaints	642311
Price complaints	665412
Hotel complaints	661176
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in \$/s per kg.

Apple (double red and)	280/240
Apple (golden)	280/240
Apple (green)	420/360
Beans	300/260
Banana (Mulkamur)	250/220
Beans	250/220
Beetroot	140/100
Broad beans	300/260
Carrots	140/100
Corn (yellow)	170/130
Cauliflower	220/160
Chestnut	680/600
Cucumbers	400/320
Eggplant (small)	230/170
Eggplant (large)	150/100
Garlic	220/160

Grapes (black)	550/450
Grapes (white)	600/550
Garlic	220/160
Juwar	300/250
Lemon	110/80
Melon	250/200
Onion	200/150
Quail (dry)	170/120
Olives (green)	320/280
Olives (Adu Surra)	160/120
Orange (Shamouni)	180/140
Pepper (sweet)	280/240
Pepper (hot)	220/180
Potatoes	270/230
Sage	320/260
Spinach	220/180
Thyme	150/100

Italian chief of staff ends five-day visit to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff General Riccardo Bisogniero left Amman for Rome on Sunday, concluding his five-day official visit to the Kingdom.

During his stay, Gen. Bisogniero and the accompanying military delegation met with Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officials for discussions on issues of mutual concern to both countries.

Gen. Bisogniero also visited the country's touristic and archaeological sites as well as a

number of army positions and one of Jordan's airbases. His arrival in Amman on Wednesday was hours after Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini left the Kingdom after a one-day official visit during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and senior Jordanian officials.

Seeing Gen. Bisogniero off at the airport were Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, the Armed Forces general inspector, head of the Jordanian Air Force and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

Arab planning ministers to meet in Amman today

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab planning ministers in member states of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) open their meetings here today under the theme of planning and coordination of development towards Arab economic integration. The meeting will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

CAEU Secretary General Mubdi Al Obeidi said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the two-day meeting will discuss a number of working papers on the coordination of present and future Arab economic integration, the current crisis of Arab development, the relationship between Arab economic integration and development and the future of Arab economic development.

He added that participants in the meeting will also discuss a CAEU report on the results of

discussions held by a working team preparing for the Arab planning ministers meeting. The report focuses on four major points: the coordination of individual countries development plans, pan-Arab planning, the Arab Common Market and joint Arab projects.

Among the goals of this meeting is to reach a minimum of joint development strategies and goals within a definite time schedule, Mr. Obeidi explained.

Mr. Obeidi said that the CAEU general secretariat and the Arab League will take part in the meetings. Also taking part in this meeting are concerned Arab organisations, Arab financial institutions, joint Arab companies, the Arab planning institute of Kuwait, the Union of Arab Economists, the Arab Thought Forum, the Third World Forum, as well as a number of international and regional organisations.

Odeh mourns death of senior land department official

AMMAN (J.T.) — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh on Sunday mourned the death of Sulaiman Issa Qura'in, assistant to the director of the Department for Land and Survey, who passed away earlier in the day at the King Hussein Medical Centre at the age of 73.

Mr. Qura'in was more than 50 years working for the government with dedication and integrity, the minister said. He died after a long illness, and is survived by three sons and wife. His daughter, Norma, died last month, also after a long illness.

Mr. Qura'in was well-known for his extensive knowledge of land ownership, real estate transactions, and all matters pertaining to the Land and Survey Department, where he continued to work after the age of retirement.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AFESD, Jordan sign loan agreement

KUWAIT (Petra) — Jordan and the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) on Sunday signed a loan agreement whereby the fund will grant Jordan KD 1.5 million (approximately \$5 million). The loan will be used to finance the Ruwished pastures project which forms part of the Hamad basin and for digging water wells and building mini earth dams. Signing the agreement for Jordan was Mr. Wael Toukan, Jordan's ambassador to Kuwait, while it was signed for AFESD by its director general Abdul Latif Al Hamad.

Fayez receives APU secretary general

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament and current chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Akef Al Fayez on Sunday received in his office the APU's Secretary General Abdul Rahman Hawari. Mr. Hawari informed Mr. Fayez about the course of work at the union's general secretariat and briefed him on the APU's activities and achievements on both the Arab and international levels. Mr. Fayez and Mr. Hawari discussed preparations to convene the forthcoming session of the union, scheduled to meet by the beginning of 1987 in the United Arab Emirates.

Decree okays army purchasing system

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an amendment to the Jordanian Armed Forces' process of purchasing items and equipment.

Cabinet revises truck registrations

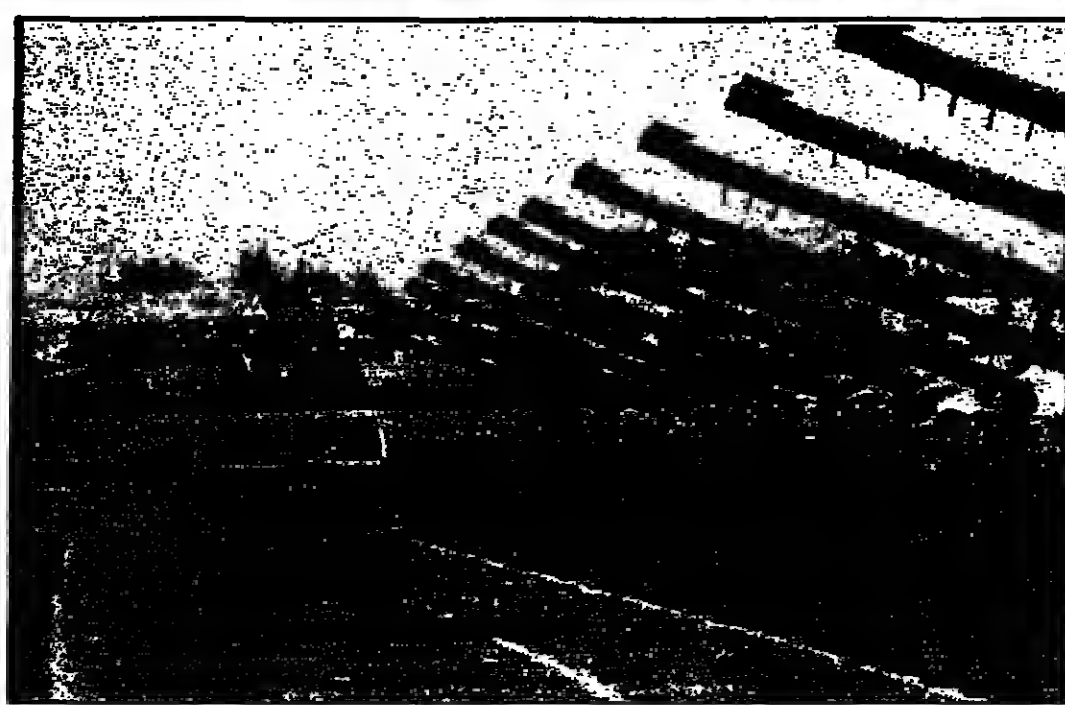
AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has decided to allow refrigerated trucks carrying Arab number plates and owned by Jordanians to be registered as Jordanian trucks and that customs charges and other fees due when clearing these trucks may be paid in instalments over a period of 48 months. The Cabinet decided that the instalment decision also include other trucks carrying Arab number plates and owned by Jordanians before 1/10/1986.

Plan provides for private industries

AMMAN (Petra) — The five-year development plan estimates private sector investments in existing industries, including the establishment of new industries to be JD 88 million, according to official sources. The sources said that due to new incentives for investment, the government expects a number of industries will be established during the plan period. Such industries include drugs, foodstuffs, ready to wear clothes, solar heaters, insecticides, electrical equipment, prefab buildings in addition to other industries.

Agricultural engineers return

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Jordan Agricultural Engineers Association has returned to Amman after taking part in the 7th technical conference of the Arab agricultural engineers union which concluded its meetings on Thursday in Libya. The four-day conference discussed topics to rain-fed agriculture in Arab countries and means to further develop this agriculture. A total of 37 papers were presented to the conference dealing with the exploitation of land, soil maintenance and other topics.



Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on Sunday accompanies visiting British Defence Minister George Younger on a tour of army units and military positions.

Sharif Zaid accompanies Younger on tour of military units, positions

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on Sunday received British Defence Minister George Younger, who arrived in Amman on Friday for a several-day visit to Jordan. Gen. Sharif Zaid and Mr. Younger held talks at the Armed Forces General Headquarters in the presence of Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of his assistants and British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles.

The British guest was accorded an official welcome ceremony upon his arrival at the Armed Forces General Headquarters where the Jordanian and British anthems were played and Mr. Younger reviewed a guard of honour.

Gen. Sharif Zaid then accompanied the British defence minister and the accompanying delegation on a field tour to a number of military positions. They first visited the 12th Royal Mechanised Division where the guest minister was received by the division's commander and senior

division officers and was briefed on the division's tasks and duties. Mr. Younger and the accompanying delegation then visited the King Hussein main army workshops and one of the units of the Third Royal Armoured Division where they were briefed on the division.

Mr. Younger concluded his tour with a visit to the Royal Jordanian Air Force headquarters where he was received by the Air Force commander who briefed him on the history and development of Jordan's Air Force.

Khatib briefs Soviet delegation on situation in the occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib on Sunday briefed the Soviet Union for its stand in support of Arab causes and described relations between Jordan and Moscow as "good."

Mr. Khatib made these comments during a meeting with an 18-member delegation representing the federation of Soviet societies, currently on a week-long visit to Jordan.

Mr. Khatib briefed the delegation on the Israeli authorities' malpractices against the Palestinians living under occupation and said Israeli measures against the Arab people aim at Judaizing the land and evicting its occupants.

Therefore, he said, Jordan is trying hard to help the occupied territories and to consolidate and strengthen the socio-economic steadfastness of Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through a comprehensive socio-economic development plan for these territories.

Mr. Khatib told the delegation, which groups representatives of scientific, engineering and academic institutions in the Soviet Union, that Jordan was continuing its efforts to bolster pan-Arab cooperation which he said is the only means to generate a united Arab stand capable of confronting the various challenges facing the region.

International conference

Referring to Jordan's calls for convening an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict with the participation of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all concerned parties, he said the international meeting was the only way to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The information minister also reiterated Jordan's stand against any unilateral solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the need to implement U.N. Security

Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to secure an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since 1967.

Mr. Yuri Barchev, head of the Soviet delegation which arrived here on Wednesday, expressed his group's satisfaction with the level of relations between both countries and both sides' constant efforts to further promote these ties.

Mr. Barchev said that the Soviet Union's foreign policy gives considerable attention to issues of world peace in general and issues related to areas of tension, including the Middle East. He reiterated his country's stand vis-à-vis the concept of world peace and said that the Soviet Union's stand was similar to Jordan's position on the issue. Mr. Barchev also praised the socio-economic standard of development Jordan has witnessed in all areas.

Dudin outlines JD 77m development programme for the Gaza Strip

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said on Sunday that the development programme for the occupied territories provides for allocating approximately JD 77 million to carry out various development and service projects in the Gaza Strip.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Dudin said that these projects included providing hospitals and clinics with modern medical equipment at the cost of JD 3 million, setting up new hospitals at the cost of JD 10 million as well as setting up three integrated medical complexes in the northern, central and southern regions of the Gaza Strip at the cost of JD 1.5 million.

The plan for the strip also included setting up a central laboratory in Gaza city at the cost of JD 500,000, constructing a hospital and expanding out patient clinics in several parts of the strip at a total cost of JD 75,000.

The programme, Mr. Dudin continued, also entails expanding the national Arab hospital in the Gaza Strip at an estimated cost of JD one million, providing the friends of hospital patients society with X-ray equipment at a cost of JD 10,000, setting up a new building for the friendship of the blind society at the cost of JD 90,000 in addition to many other health projects.

Industrial schemes

In the industrial sector, the development programme includes setting up a JD 3 million citrus juice factory in the Gaza Strip which will also produce fertilisers and fodder from the organic waste products. He said that this project will create approximately 300 job opportunities. According to the minister, the programme also includes setting up a JD 150,000 tyre coating factory, a JD 500,000 pharmaceutical factory, a plastic pipes and drip irrigation factory, a JD 100,000 battery factory and a JD 100,000 dairy products factory.

constructing a sewerage network in Beit Lahlia at the cost of approximately JD 3 million.

In the Rafah region, Mr. Dudin pointed out that the development programme includes allocations for setting up two water reservoirs each, with a capacity of 500,000 cubic metres, setting up a water drainage network in the refugee camps and building a water treatment station at the cost of JD 2 million.

Education

In the education sector, the minister said that the development programme included building new classrooms and restoring a number of schools in the strip at the total cost of JD 350,000, setting up a JD 500,000 vocational training centre and an agricultural training and extension centre at the cost of JD 500,000. The development programme also provides for drawing up a regional development plan for the Gaza Strip at a total cost of some JD 1.5 million. Mr. Dudin added.

Housing

The minister concluded that the development programme also includes constructing 3,428 housing units at a total cost of JD 24 million in addition to various other development projects which will be carried out in the Gaza Strip.

Dajani visits security, police units

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajai Al Dajani on Sunday paid a visit to the Public Security Department (PSD) where he was received by PSD Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali and his assistant for manpower Major General Sami Al Saket.

Mr. Dajani held a meeting with Lt. Gen. Majali and then inspected the computer department where he was briefed on its duties, future plans and the information it provides to the public security forces. The minister also visited the special police headquarters and was briefed on the role of the special police in preserving stability and security at various government departments and diplomatic missions in the country.

The Amman Police Department was also visited by the interior minister. Mr. Dajani was briefed by Amman Police Department Director Major General Nasouh Molyeddin on

the tasks and responsibilities vested in this department to serve the public.

The minister concluded his tour with a visit to security centres in Al

Muhajereen and Zahran areas and he inspected the sections at these centres. The minister was accompanied by the PSD director during his tour.



Minister of Interior Rajai Al Dajani on Sunday visits the computer section of the Public Security Department during a tour of security and police centres (Petra photo)

PSD to conduct checks on vehicles' roadworthiness

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) on Sunday launched a nationwide public awareness campaign against dilapidated vehicles or those which are not properly maintained.

The campaign aims to warn the public against the dangers of vehicles which are not road worthy either from the technical point of view or because of the dangers posed to the human health by the smoke emitted by vehicles on the road. The public awareness campaign will be followed by random inspections of vehicles to check for violations of general safety regulations.

The inspection campaign, which will begin next month, will impose on the spot fines and will impound licences for vehicles which are not road worthy. The licence will only be restored once the fine has been paid and the vehicle has been properly maintained. Fines will be imposed for the following:-

- 1) Diesel-run vehicles if the exhaust continuously emits black smoke.
- 2) Possessing or using loud horns (air-horns).
- 3) Broken or malfunctioning headlights, indicators or rear lights.
- 4) Noise pollution, either from a hole in the exhaust or any other cause.

- 5) Carrying loads exceeding the normal load or protruding on any side of the vehicle.
 - 6) Pick-up and trucks which do not have the truck bed properly pivoted on the chassis.
 - 7) Trucks which do adhere to their designed length, track and height in accordance with engine capacity and total loading.
 - 8) Lorries working on long routes more than 50 kilometres and which do not have metres to register the speed and movement of the lorry.
 - 9) Pick-ups and trucks for shipping or towing any goods in a way which may pose danger and hazards on the road.
 - 10) Non-fitness of a vehicle steering.
 - 11) Driving a car without a car licence or with a licence that has been invalid for over a month.
 - 12) Non-fitness of brakes.
- The PSD also decided to remove the licence plates of vehicles which emit black smoke and the driver will be ordered to park his car in one of the garages for three days until the vehicle is made road worthy.
- After the three days, the driver will be allowed to retrieve his car licence plates, fix his car and then he must call at the department for a second time to obtain a road worthy warrant for his vehicle.

OPENING OF A CLINIC DR. FADI HADDAD

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (FRCS) Urologist (formerly at Guys Hospital - London) Announces the opening of his new clinic In Jabal Amman, Bostori Street Second Circle, beside the French Loaf Dr. Fadi will receive his patients at the new clinic as of Nov. 24, 1986. For appointments pls. call 642533 Clinic hours from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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Holiday Inn

Aqaba

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Chairman of the Board of Directors:

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Responsible Editor and Director General:

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Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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Fallout in all directions

AMONG the most talked about political fallout from the recent debate in U.S. diplomacy, the Iran arms deal, is the possible rolling of heads among senior Reagan administration officials. News reports emanating from Washington speak of a shake-up in the U.S. administration involving not only Secretary of State George Shultz, but White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan and National Security Advisor Poindexter as well. The full scope of these changes, however, has yet to be confirmed. In addition, the full impact of such likely developments for our region has yet to be examined and appreciated.

While the whole situation is still in flux and any action by President Reagan seems to be "on hold" for the time being, the one thing that suggests itself is that the administration appears to be willing and ready to pursue this newly exposed policy towards Iran. By eliminating those senior officials who have voiced their opposition to that policy, Mr. Reagan would be ridding himself of the remnants of opposition and "disloyalty," and this would permit him to pursue his formerly covert policy in an overt manner.

The issue may not be so black or so white, but should such changes occur in Washington, the Arab countries may no longer be able to hold their breath and procrastinate the day of judgement. The Arab countries would then have to reach the conclusion that the now exposed U.S. policy towards Iran and the Arab World was not an aberrant policy or an unintentional error in U.S. judgement, but rather a deliberate, calculated, and premeditated execution of the wrong policy in the region, the full nature of which has yet to be uncovered to the American people and the rest of the world. At this stage of the political game, we can only wait to see what the next move of the Reagan administration will be.

Meanwhile one thing remains terribly unclear: the implication of Israeli involvement in the whole affair. One could conjecture that very soon the powerful Israeli lobby in the U.S. will come to the rescue of President Reagan and rally behind him in order to reap the optimum benefit from the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian adventure in the Middle East. It is clear that Israel is currently doing everything it can to make its interests coincide with those of the U.S. president.

And last, but not least, one must reckon with the implications of the Tehran-Tel Aviv connection for the Syrian friendship with Iran. As is well-known, Syria has been a staunch ally of Iran largely on the mistaken belief that Iran has become the arch-enemy of Israel. Now, everything, every assessment and prediction of that nature has gone awry.

We shall have to wait and see what this jigsaw puzzle in the Middle East and the Gulf will eventually look like when some of the missing pieces have been found.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Rallying Arab ranks

HIS Majesty King Hussein's intense talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Saturday represent a continuity to the Jordanian national role spearheaded to restore Arab solidarity, regain usurped Arab rights and bring about peace in the region. And it goes without saying that Jordan, while pursuing efforts to bolster inter-Arab relations with every Arab country, is aware of the fact that these relations are by no means a substitute for comprehensive pan-Arab relations. King Hussein has reiterated this in his speech from the throne at the parliament floor. Acting on this policy, King Hussein made his current visit to Cairo while as Prime Minister Zaid Rifai visited Damascus in the past few weeks. That is not to forget the continued contacts between Amman and Baghdad which reflect the Jordanian nationalist role aimed at restoring Arab solidarity. Without any doubt, Jordan is fully aware that all Arab countries have essential and crucial roles in the region and Jordan has thus continuously called on Arab states to unify ranks in order to face the challenges facing the Arab Nation. The recent crucial developments on the regional level and their repercussions on the Arabs in general and the Palestinian cause in particular may act as an incentive for Arab leaderships to establish a unified Arab stand.

Al Dustour: For the sake of Arab solidarity

EN route to Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak, His Majesty King Hussein stressed that the U.S. supply of arms to Iran is nothing but an offence against all Arabs. The U.S. attitude, the King said, has caused a deep shock and created disappointment of the American policy. King Hussein's assertion, which emanated from a responsible national stand, coincided with his arrival Saturday in Cairo on a visit of which the Iran-Iraq war tops the agenda. Jordan and Egypt, whose leaderships have continuously maintained close coordination and consultations over issues of mutual concern, will no doubt discuss thoroughly the Iran-U.S. connection. The American administration, instead of taking a firm stance to end the on-running war, has been implicated in a biased role with Iran to prolong the nearly seven-year conflict. The U.S. attitude has incurred sheer criticism from within the U.S. public opinion, which is currently shaking under the duplicity of words and deeds of the Reagan administration. The two Arab leaders' talks, coming at this juncture, are set to strengthen Arab action and to shun side problems in favour of restoring Arab solidarity.

Sawt Al Shaab: What is the alternative?

THE situation in the Middle East now, where a superpower is pouring oil on the fires of the Iran-Iraq war, does not seem to be the proper atmosphere for peace to prevail in the region. For exporting U.S. and Israeli arms to Iran are not likely to encourage the Iranians to seek a peaceful dialogue, a fact which has caused great disappointment to those working for peace in the region. But His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Cairo and his talks with President Mubarak indicates that Jordan's belief in, and its efforts towards, peace are not for compromise. While in Cairo, the King reiterated that the absence of peace in the region does not only pose a serious threat to the countries of the Middle East but rather goes beyond to threaten the stability and the security of the world at large. Moreover, the more the region is distanced from a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem the more things become complicated. The only practical solution at the time being is to prepare for convening an international conference which is the only resort that could save the region from potential danger.

'Politics has no religion'

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

THERE is an adage in our part of the world which says that "politics has no religion." I suppose that this saying means that politics respects no principles and enjoys no ethics. I don't believe that this deduction came about by coincidence. Rather it is the culmination of decades of experience which the Arabs had acquired as a result of its dealings with the other world.

When we say in the Middle East that politics, especially international politics is devoid of principles, obviously we mean principles of honesty and credibility and not principles of geopolitical or strategic considerations which are being pursued nowadays with such treachery and duplicity unknown in the distant past. The events of the last two weeks especially in the wake of the disclosures about the clandestine connection between Washington and Tehran via Tel Aviv, are a vindication of the Arab World's view of international politics. Of course there is more to come in the vein of the newly exposed Western connection with Tehran. After all only the tip of the iceberg has been exposed and the Arab World will be even more stunned than it is already when the full story has been told.

So, as we in the Arab World learn again a hard lesson from the case of covertly courting Tehran by the West over the past few years and the sale of arms and ammunition to that country when the U.S. and the other Western countries were making protestations to the contrary and were in fact the vanguard in opposing Iran on all levels including her war against Iraq, we may come to the conclusion that the West was perhaps fanning the flames of war in our region and fuelling the fire of destruction in the Gulf all along over the past few years.

But should we, the Arabs, be so surprised over the latest revelation or rather should we not have been on guard in view of our vast negative experiences with duplicity in international politics and untold suffering from its consequences? Have we forgotten our other adage which assumes that "once bitten twice shy," because we have been bitten countless times.

What are the other lessons of the events of the last two weeks? Was the U.S. totally blinded by the geopolitical value of Iran or there were other considerations yet to be disclosed? That Iran is a giant nation in

terms of geography and population is common knowledge. And that it borders the Soviet Union in the north and Turkey on the west and the Gulf region in the south, is also common knowledge. One may even take political notice of the scenario most feared in the West with regard to post-Khomeini Iran, namely, that the left could inherit power eventually in Iran and that if this happened then the Soviet Union would stand to be the ultimate beneficiary in Iran, thus leading to the whole Gulf region falling under Soviet influence.

The implications of such a scenario are certainly formidable for the West in general in view of the transitory value of the Gulf as the biggest reservoir of oil in the world, and up until an alternate viable source of energy could be found and exploited. In view of these assessments, one would conjecture that contingency military plans are in the pipeline in the West for a massive military interventionary move to halt the initiation of any such scenario. Accordingly, the lesser evil for the West and perhaps also the less dangerous than the resort to raw power to influence events and developments in Iran is to attempt a containment policy of the Islamic revolution and to channel it into a moderate rightist political force. To accomplish such a grandiose strategy, obviously the West need to commence the process of courtship with Iran and its leaders as soon as possible. I think that is exactly what they are and were doing, despite the uproar being heard in their respective capitals. It appears also that such a diplomacy is being put to the test without any fear that their interests in the Arab World could be jeopardised. They are obviously taking a calculated risk in such an adventurous diplomacy and one can only wait and see what are the implications of such strategy for the Arab capitals and to eventually gauge the repercussions. If, any when, the dust has settled down, such circumstances would constitute another occasion to put to the test again our two complementary adages, namely, "politics has no religion" and "once bitten twice shy."

It is needless to remind ourselves that the Arabs were stabbed in the back many times in the past especially by the West. In contemporary history, the process of stabbing commenced with the reneging of Britain over her promises to Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali in

particular and to the Arabs in general after the Great Arab Revolt of 1916. What ensued thereafter was a series of stab in the back of the Arabs, including, inter alia, the 1917 Balfour Declaration in which Britain promised Palestine, an Arab homeland, to the Jews of the world, the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of the Suez Canal in 1956, and the airlifting of arms and ammunition to Israel by the U.S. in the wars of 1967 and 1973 to assure the change of course in the conduct of those wars with the Arabs. Yet the Arab World appeared to be still glibble and prone to believe that bygones are bygones in its dealings with the other world. We seem to cling forever to the hypothesis that there still is room for decency and ethics in international politics in spite of our past painful experiences with the other world. However, shocking events of the last two weeks should awaken us again to the truths of our adages and shatter our misplaced convictions that the relations between countries are always based on ethics and credibility. We may now hear again the toils of the often forgotten bells of the past and awake from our slumber when dealing with the other countries. We should henceforth be on guard that relations between sovereign states are never static but are rather in a continuous state of flux. We must forever remember that there are no permanent relations between countries and nations and that everything in international relations is fluid and ever-changing. Above all, we must not ever think that in our frustrations with the West we must necessarily seek the East or because of our pains with the North we should seek shelter in the South. There is no miracle medicine in such affairs and if there is ever one, it surely lies within us, and must be sought from within.

The big lesson from the events of the past two weeks are equally valid for the Arabs as well as the Iranians. In the long run when this absurd war is finished and done, the interests of Iranians and Arabs will surely converge. Both sides must reject the fuel that keeps the unnatural war burning for so long. It is high time that the two Islamic nations, Iran and Iraq, acted in concert to stop the bleeding of Islamic blood and forge together a common strategy for the region which could be predicted on the proposition that the Iranians and Arabs could forever be allies of one another.

Israelis turn deaf ear to N-weapons controversy

By Ian Black

JERUSALEM — The Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, met editors of Israel's national newspapers towards the end of September and informed them confidentially that the Sunday Times was soon to publish a detailed story about Israel's nuclear capability. He received assurances that the press here would not follow up on the sensational revelations, but simply report them without comment. There was no discussion.

One of the editors then canvassed the views of his senior staff. Except for one journalist who recalled that the government had sought media restraint during the 1982 Lebanon war — and that the press had never ceased since to regret its uncritical attitude — no-one opposed the vow of silence. "The subject is simply taboo and no-one was prepared to break it," the dissenting journalist said later.

More than a month after the Sunday Times revealed that Israel

probably ranks as the sixth nuclear power, attention is still focussed on the fate of the paper's source, Mr. Mordechai Vanunu, the former technician at the Dimona atomic research centre who was kidnapped by Mossad agents and brought to Israel. He now faces a charge of espionage and will almost certainly spend much of the rest of his life in jail.

All in all, it is a riveting story about security breaches and legality with a liberal dose of spookiness and slightly sexy intrigue: how could a known left winger work in a highly secret establishment? Did British intelligence cooperate with the Mossad abductions? And who — and where — is Cindy, the mysterious blonde who befriended Mr. Vanunu shortly before he disappeared from London?

Such details have been sought in Fleet Street, but the man on the Tel Aviv omnibus has not started thinking about nuclear weapons. The taboo is very powerful, and it has been deliberately

encouraged since Israel first acquired a nuclear reactor from France in the mid-1950s, thanks to the tireless efforts of a young man called Shimon Peres, then director-general of the Defence Ministry and protégé of David Ben-Gurion, the country's first prime minister. Strict military censorship, and a general belief that, like Samson, Israel should take its enemies with it to the grave, have kept it alive.

"The nuclear debate in this country is taboo because there's so little reliable information and because the vast majority of Israelis believe that we do have atomic weapons," Mr. Tom Segev, the historian and journalist, said. "The attitude is this: what is there to discuss or argue about. The stronger we are the better."

Professor Yehoshua Porat, a Hebrew University historian and militant civil rights activist, has no doubt that Israel needs the bomb: "Most Israelis believe that if we lose one war we'll all be exterminated so if we're defeated

on the conventional battlefield we must be able to take our enemies with us. I hope that we are developing nuclear weapons. Whether we need to say so publicly I don't know."

In the late 1960s when it first became possible to produce such weapons, the temptation to do so was irresistible. "The government at that time," Mr. Segev said, "close to the Holocaust of World War Two. They felt a deep sense of guilt that they had not done more to save six million Jews from the Nazis. They felt that the whole world was against Israel. No politician could have opposed the decision."

There was, apparently, some controversy. In 1957, several members of the country's Atomic Energy Commission resigned for unspecified reasons and a group of intellectuals formed a movement demanding a nuclear free Middle East. The group still exists.

In the early 1960s the pro-nuclear lobby, suffered a setback when the then prime minister, Levi Eshkol, ruled that

Soviet book details measures to counter Ronald Reagan's Star Wars

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet scientists are confident they could neutralise the U.S. "Star Wars" project and render it ineffective as a defence shield, according to a book issued in Moscow this weekend.

The book says implementation of the project, formally known as the strategic defence initiative (SDI), would also compel the Soviet Union to effectively pull out of the 1979 SALT-II strategic arms limitation treaty.

Authors of the volume, "Space Weapons: A Security Dilemma," include several top Soviet scientific experts on nuclear missiles and specialists in relations between Moscow and Washington. Among them is Yevgeny Velikhov, an astronomer and physicist who has become a top Kremlin adviser on space weapons and was with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at his summit with President Ronald Reagan in Iceland last month.

The authors, grouped in a "Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat," say they have established conclusively that even a full-scale SDI could easily be neutralised and defeated.

The book, extracts from which were published two weeks ago in the weekly Moscow News, says the most vulnerable elements of the project, fiercely championed by Mr. Reagan, were space communications and the central computer system.

The Soviet scientists insist that SDI, which Washington says is purely defensive, is an effort to gain military superiority for the United States as Mr. Gorbachev argued at Reykjavik.

"The system cannot be regarded as purely defensive, but is in fact a new and complex type of weaponry whose appearance is giving a new impetus to the arms race and is increasing the risk of nuclear war," they say.

They argue that the offensive capabilities of SDI — including

One cartoonist's way with words

By Herbert Block

The writer, better known as Herblock, is the Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist of The Washington Post. This article, reprinted from The International Herald Tribune, was adapted from a speech he gave in accepting the Elijah Lovejoy Award for contributing "to the cause of freedom of speech and the advancement of freedom of the press."

WASHINGTON — I'd like to say a few words about words. In my daily work, I don't get to use many of them and so I mull them over a lot.

"National security" has a fine ring to it, but it often serves as a cover for government bumbles and misdeeds, and we can well be suspicious of it.

We can also be careful of the term "defence" as in "defence spending." It doesn't seem like the right word for \$7,000 coffee pots and \$640 toilet seats or, worse, for untested and nonworking weapons that keep arms contractors busy but actually endanger one's own troops. There are better and more accurate words: Pentagon plans, military jobs programmes or, at the very least, Defence Department spending.

One of the most troublesome words is "conservative." It might have applied, say, to President Eisenhower, but hardly to those people who considered Mr. Eisenhower and George Marshall to be Communist dupes. But such people, or their political descendants, are now described as "conservatives." If members of a group want schools to teach that the Earth is flat, they are likely to be described as "conservatives" — as opposed to world-is-round people, who must be "liberals."

Only a few weeks ago we learned of a memo from a National Security Council adviser about Libya that described what he called a "disinformation" campaign — one that managed to disinform the American public if not potential enemies. George Orwell might have smiled at that. Three years ago, when the invasion of Grenada was unfolding, a government official told the press that the idea of such an action was "preposterous" while at the same time the Castro government knew the facts and was reporting them. And lately the administration has conceded the accuracy of Soviet accounts of closed-door summit conversation

in Iceland. It bothers me when Americans cannot believe their own government. It bothers me when the government is more interested in damning the press than in leveling with its own people. It is not a private government. It belongs to all.

But there is an added twist. While there has been privatising of the public's government, the government has made more and more intrusions into the privacy of individuals. These have included proposals for domestic spying by the CIA, for widespread government use of so-called lie detectors, and for large-scale government "drugnet" operations by urinalysis. The U.S. Supreme Court lately upheld a state law that says some sexual activities, performed in private by consenting adults, are criminal.

Edwin Meese has suggested that employers conduct surveillance of employees in the workplace, locker rooms, parking lots and "nearby taverns if necessary." This is not a sequence

from a Doonesbury strip — this is the attorney general of the United States.

Perhaps a bulldozing attitude is infectious. I see and hear broadcasts that present people with opposing views. And I notice on some of these programmes that there are a few people who not only want their own time on the tube but who keep interrupting and cutting into the other people's time — crying "NO, NO, NO" or "Bah! Horsefeathers!" Some people seem to have a kind of fanatic zeal that makes them feel that anything goes.

I bring this up because I think it illustrates something basic. There are those who believe in the expression of differences and those who want freedom for themselves but not for the other guy. There are those who are not satisfied with their own freedom to worship or not — they want to make sure the other guy and the other guy's kids worship.

I think freedom has defended religion better than religion has defended freedom. The late

Elmer Davis, a great commentator, said that we in America have a national faith — a faith in freedom. But that faith is being eroded by people who would make religious belief a substitute for a belief in freedom.

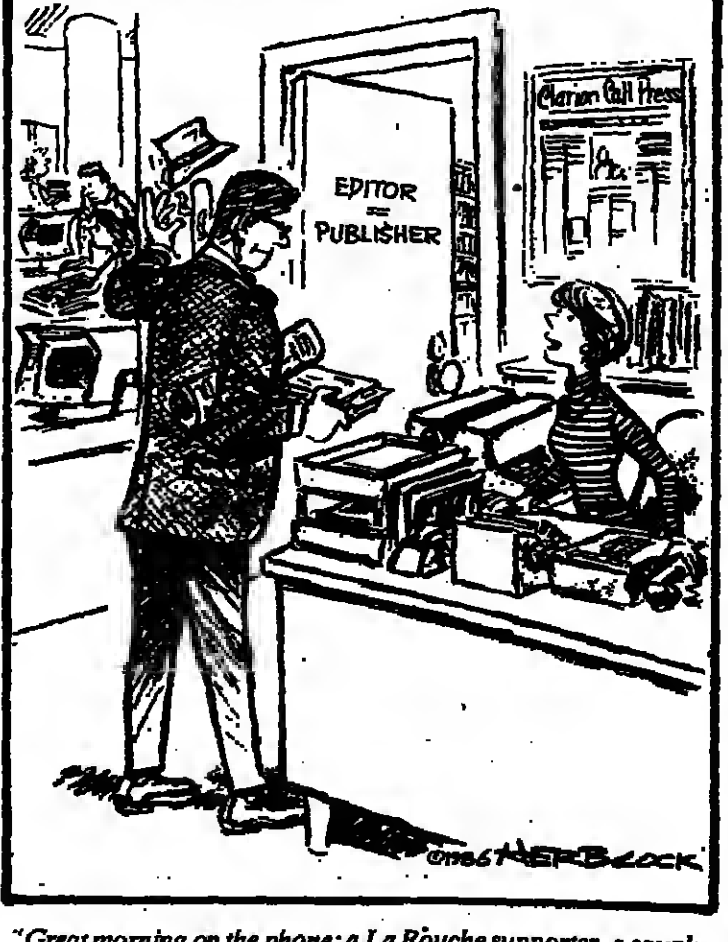
The First Amendment, which protects religion, also provides for free speech, free assembly and a free press. There was never an expectation that free speech and free press would guarantee individual wisdom or accuracy or proper decorum, only that they would serve to ensure a free system.

When a newsmagazine interviewed several people about the press, one of the most interesting comments came from Frank Mankiewicz. He said that "whenever you see a news story you were part of, it is always wrong." I have talked to editors who agreed that this was too often the case. Fortunately we don't have to love what we see in the papers to care about a free press.

Politicians who go in for press-bashing point out that we journalists are not elected. That's right — and it's important that we are not. The founders did the electing when they decided that there should be a free press — a press which, in the American system of checks and balances, would serve as a check on government. The fact that the press is not elected and is not subject to the same pressures as politicians is what enables it to perform its critical role, to say things that politicians don't say.

And since criticism of government means criticism of people who have been elected, it is likely to be running against current majority opinion. Complaints go with the territory. If everybody agreed with what we in the press were doing, and if the government felt we deserved a pat on the head for bringing in the daily paper and fetching its slippers, we would have real cause to worry — and so would the country.

We in the press should not be frightened by our own polls or fearful of being accused of being partisan. The press often needs to get out in front of the politicians. And its voice should add volume to what the politicians hear from the still, small voice of conscience. The time when speaking up about abuses in government is most needed is when officials may be most popular and when few are pointing out their errors. The way to freedom of the press is to use it.



"Great morning on the phone: a La Rouché supporter, a couple of heavy breathers, a guy who claims to be Julius Caesar and the usual mumbled threats from William J. Casey."

Turkish delegation continues talks on promoting trade, economic ties

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali on Sunday received visiting Turkish Minister of Commerce and Industry Cahit Aral. Mr. Majali and his guest reviewed trade and economic ties between Jordan and Turkey and means of further cementing them.

Attending the meeting at the Prime Ministry were Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Muasher, Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Semih Belen and the accompanying Turkish delegation.

Mr. Aral arrived here on Friday on a four-day visit to the Kingdom.

The Turkish delegation later Sunday visited the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company where they were briefed by JPMC Director General Wasel Azar on the company's development and its role in serving the Jordanian economy.

The Jordanian and Turkish officials discussed the possibility of supplying a Turkish company with 500,000 tonnes of phosphates for two years after which the quantity will be increased to 1,000,000 tonnes provided that a joint venture is established to boost fertilizer production. The meeting was attended by a number of officials from the JPMC.

On Saturday, Dr. Muasher and Mr. Aral co-chaired the opening session of the joint Jordanian-Turkish committee which discussed means of further promoting trade and economic relations between both countries.

The trade balance between the Kingdom and Turkey is in favour



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali (left) and Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher (right) on Sunday held talks with a visiting Turkish economic and trade delegation (Petra photo)

of Turkey in terms of quantity and diversity of products. Turkey only imports rock phosphates from Jordan.

During their meeting on Saturday, Dr. Muasher explored scopes of cooperation to strike a balance and bridge the gap between Jordan's exports to and imports from Turkey.

Mr. Aral expressed his country's keenness to set up joint ventures, both agricultural and industrial, to serve the markets of Jordan and Turkey as well as the markets of neighbouring countries.

Meeting with industrialists

Later on Saturday evening, the Turkish delegation met with president of the Amman Chamber of industry Isam Bdeir, members of the chamber and with the chairman of the general federation of Jordanian chambers

TCC slashes charges for international calls

(Continued from page 1)

well as telecommunications records signed between Jordan and other states.

The minister, who also chairs the TCC board of directors, described the new formula as a "very complicated story," and said the process of reaching the new tariffs involved extensive and consecutive feasibility studies which were followed by thorough discussions and evaluations among the concerned parties.

Asked whether the TCC expected to incur any losses during the first few years after the new system of tariffs becomes effective, Mr. Hussein said: "Yes."

According to the minister, if the demand for international links increases in accordance with the reductions and special discount rates, the TCC will be able to "break even."

However, "the demand has to rise by 48 per cent from the present level to ensure that the corporation will be able to reach the break-even point," Mr. Hussein added.

The process of reaching the projected 48 per cent increase is expected to cost the TCC between JD 2 million and JD 4 million a year, he said.

On the present charges for all international telephone rates made from Jordan, both Mr. Hussein and TCC Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail said that according to international telecommunications agreements and procedures, industrialised countries would naturally have cheaper rates than that of developing countries since the developed nations manufacture telecommunications equipment.

The cost of production for telecommunications equipment is usually higher in the developing countries than in the industrialised nations," Mr. Ismail explained.

However, Mr. Hussein pointed out that according to a comparison study on prices levied by Jordan for international calls were lower than in other developing countries and higher than in advanced countries.

Asked whether it was possible to introduce reduction on charges for domestic telephone calls, Mr. Hussein indicated that the TCC was in favour of such a move but that the high cost of building internal telecommunications infrastructure rendered the suggestion a "bit too difficult and complicated."

The minister said that while the cost of equipment and infrastructure for international telecommunications had decreased, given the various technological advancements in this area including satellites and sea and land cables as well as fibre-optic cables, the cost of upgrading and increasing national telecommunications networks was always on the rise.

Mr. Hussein said that the TCC, together with its consultants, would in the "near future," study the feasibility of reducing domestic telephone charges.

Sunday's press conference at the TCC headquarters was not strictly limited to discussing the aspects of the reductions, and reporters raised other queries over the TCC's operations.

Asked why most of the public telephone booths in the country were either broken, stolen or out of order, and the TCC was doing little to repair or replace them, Mr. Hussein said the cost of maintaining these facilities had tripled over their original cost of production due "to the behaviour of the telephone booths' users."

Mr. Hussein also noted that it would be impossible to hire guards to watch over the telephone booths.

But Mr. Ismail indicated that the TCC was planning to purchase new telephone booths which used "magnetic telephone cards" instead of coins.

He said the project would be financed partly by the U.S. aid programme for Jordan and implemented by the Ministry of Planning.

"When all official procedures have been completed, the TCC will float tenders to supply the new booths," Mr. Ismail said.

The TCC, which is part of the Ministry of Communications, has held a monopoly over the Kingdom's telecommunications services since 1971, and unofficial estimates of its present total assets and investments range between JD 350 million and JD 550 million.

At recent Cabinet decision endorsed a proposal to convert the government-owned TCC into a public company operating on a commercial basis and a new law to govern the TCC's change of status is to be drafted.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Hussein said that the conversion would be carried out in three stages. At the end of the third phase, the government will decide whether or not it will sell all of the corporation's shares, part of the shares or to maintain its status as a public company operating on a commercial basis.

In reply to a question during Sunday's press conference, Mr. Hussein said the TCC would soon sign an agreement with a British firm to draft the corporation's new law, define its total assets and investments as well as revenues and study the corporation's administrative and financial situation.

Mr. Hussein did not name the British firm, but well-informed sources named it as British Tele-Consult.

Mr. Hussein said the whole process of changing the status of TCC would take between "one to two years from now."

Another question raised during the press conference was over computer errors in the corporation's monthly telephone bills sent to the subscribers. Mr. Ismail said chances of computer errors were "one in a thousand" and noted that in many cases miscalculations were due to "human errors."

On the TCC's future plans, Mr. Hussein said efforts were being exerted to introduce radio telephones and increase the range of present car telephone system from 30 kilometres from Amman to cover the whole Kingdom.

Plans to expand the national telecommunications network and create more telephone links are also part of the TCC's five-year development scheme.

In replying to a question over why residents of the Suwayfeh area, off the Sixth Circle, had to wait too long to get new telephones installed, Mr. Hussein said that demand on telephone lines in the area had far surpassed the supply. However, he said, the TCC is currently working on expanding the network capacity to 7,000 telephone lines in the Wadi Seer exchange.

Randa Habib's Corner

Funky songs

IT is certainly good to be up-to-date when it comes to songs and music. We all enjoy the varieties, pop songs and music box programmes broadcast both on JTV and Radio Jordan.

However, sometimes the choice of certain songs is inexplicable. I know that "ugliness" is in fashion these days, and that strange attitudes, strange faces and non-conformity are the rule among pop groups in the West. But do we really have to bear the "roars" of some singers or the sight of others who look like as if they have been doped and whose sex is difficult to define and whose talent is still to be proved.

I am not old fashioned. I do enjoy modern music and I love songs. But I also believe that songs have a big influence on our younger generation and thus should be chosen carefully. Do we really have, for example, to broadcast a song that says repeatedly "I could have killed him," or others that I fail to name here, but that were banned by the BBC because of their "dirtyness"? Do we feel we are better equipped against the bad influence of such songs than the U.K. for example? And is it really good for our youngsters to listen to Madonna singing "Papa don't preach," when we know the exact meaning of this song?

Let us be careful in the choice of our varieties, bearing in mind that they mostly fall on innocent ears.

Aquino removes Enrile

(Continued from page 1)

executive secretary Joker Arroyo.

Salvador Laurel has to quit as foreign minister but will remain vice president. He was not at Sunday's cabinet meeting.

Mrs. Aquino said in her address Mr. Ramos had "taken preventive measures against the recklessness of some elements in the military. I hereby give notice to all those who may be inclined to exploit the situation that the sternest measures will be taken against them if they try anything."

She also gave the extreme left one week to agree on a ceasefire in the 17-year communist insurgency or face a government crackdown.

Marcos loyalists meanwhile began gathering at Camp Aguinaldo, headquarters of the Defence Ministry. Major food shops reported panic buying.

Mr. Ramos, who had endlessly called himself "the man in the middle" between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile, is now the second most powerful person in the government.

The problem with Mr. Enrile came to the boil this weekend when soldiers in two provincial towns demonstrated in favour of Mr. Enrile and a group of Marcos loyalists drew up plans to reconvene the disbanded National Assembly and replace Mrs. Aquino.

According to several accounts, six truckloads of armed men were brought to the Defence Ministry Saturday night and two were sent to the meeting of Marcos loyalists. The loyalists were said to be waiting for Mr. Enrile's signal before they acted.

At that point, Mrs. Aquino ordered Mr. Ramos to throw soldiers around the government television station and the Catholic Radio Veritas. All television stations remained on air overnight — showing old movies — in case Mrs. Aquino wanted to address the nation.

Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said Mr. Enrile's resignation was "due to the events of last night."

Reporters outside Mr. Enrile's house said it was guarded by soldiers in plainclothes and that firearms had been removed.

For nine months, Mrs. Aquino has ruled over a fragile government that seemed to be fighting daily to survive an onslaught from Mr. Enrile and his supporters.

He has criticised her for not calling new presidential elections, for not reconvening the assembly and for not fighting the communists hard enough.

Gorbachev predicts Afghan solution

(Continued from page 1)

question of a political settlement ... is resolved, and this of course would help towards withdrawal of our troops," he said.

Saying there could be a solution if the United States and Pakistan also wanted it, Mr. Gorbachev told the interviewers: "We want Afghanistan to be non-aligned and independent. We responded to a call for help but we have no intention to stay there for ever. I do not think the Afghan people or Afghan government would accept that either."

Mr. Gorbachev said relations with India occupied a priority place in Soviet foreign policy, adding: "We view the Indian people as old friends, as a reliable partner."

He referred to the 1971 bilateral friendship treaty as belonging to "the contemporary, present-day reality."

He predicted better economic and trade links would result from the visit and pointedly noted that during their long friendship neither side had lost its independence.

Mr. Gorbachev said he would discuss his proposals for an Asia-Pacific collective security pact during his scheduled talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

First outlined by Mr. Gorbachev in Vladivostok last month, the idea has so far been coolly received in New Delhi. But the Soviet leader, appearing relaxed and thoroughly in control, told his interviewers: "We expect India to make its own significant contribution, and expect cooperation in this area."

King and Mubarak warn Washington

(Continued from page 1)

treary but because it is rightfully defending the eastern gate of the Greater Arab Nation," the King said.

The comments made by Mr. Mubarak on Sunday were his first on the U.S.-Iran deal, but the King told Egyptian journalists in Amman on Friday that Washington's move to supply arms to Iran was an insult to all Arabs.

Describing the U.S. move as "incomprehensible... a shock and a big disappointment," the King said he was trying to explain to the Americans that it was "an attitude that is not positive with regard to terminating the (Iran-Iraq) war."

The King and Mr. Mubarak said they also discussed ways to convene an international Middle East peace conference during their two-day meeting.

They said such a conference remained the only way to reach a regional settlement.

They agreed to consult further on matters related to Middle East peace moves and said the Palestinian problem remained a matter of utmost mutual concern.

A reporter asked the King on Sunday if the Reagan administration's dealing with Iran was a humiliation for the Arabs and whether in light of it the United States can be trusted to deal fairly on the other key Middle East issue, the Palestinian question.

"The question is raised, and I imagine that the answer should come from the American administration itself," the King replied.

"This may have been one of the reasons that recently led us to concentrate on an international conference attended by the five permanent members (of the U.N. Security Council) to supervise the progress towards a peace process."

Answering a reporter's question on Egypt's position vis-a-vis Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, President Mubarak said: "All of us reject the settlement policy. Not only Egypt rejects this policy but also Jordan and the Arab countries in general in addition to the European countries."

"The United States also rejects this policy and Secretary of State George Shultz has informed the Israeli prime minister of the U.S. administration's position."

Mr. Mubarak said the Palestinian problem was one of the main issues that he and the King discussed in addition to the Iran-Iraq war.

"We are fully agreed to holding an international peace conference and all parties concerned have agreed to holding it," he said. Future plans for convening the conference and its formation and the necessary preparations for holding it were discussed during his meeting with King Hussein, President Mubarak said.

The King told Egyptian reporters in Amman on Friday that he and Mr. Mubarak would talk about "recent developments on the Arab and international scene."

Delegations from both countries convened in separate sessions chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki.

Dr. Sedki said those talks dealt with Egyptian-Jordanian relations.

King Hussein expressed satisfaction at the outcome of his talks with President Mubarak, saying that the visit provided him with an opportunity to discuss the joint march of the two countries and bilateral relations, in addition to other developments.

Commenting on the King's visit to Egypt and his talks with President Mubarak, the Arabic Al Jumhouriah daily newspaper said the meeting had a special importance because it came at a time when "the Arab arena is witnessing active movements to leave aside side differences in a bid to solve the major problems facing the Arab nation."

Al Ahram said that the meeting was warranted by the stagnant state of affairs in the Arab World. It added that "the ability to perceive the future clearly is the great motive for movement away from pitfalls and perils."

"The King and the delegation accompanying him returned home later Sunday."

Upon arrival in Amman, King Hussein was received by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Oaseim, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet ministers and senior civil and military officials.

Upon his departure from Cairo, King Hussein sent a cable to President Mubarak thanking him for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and in the delegation during their visit.

"While leaving Egypt, we express our deep appreciation to your honourable stands and honest and sincere intentions to help the decisive Arab causes which we discussed," the cable said. "We are fully confident that continued coordination and consultation between us will, God willing, yield its results, which will serve the Arab nation and achieve Arab goals."

The King also said: "We have left Egypt with a flow of feelings of appreciation and brotherhood which are deepened and strengthened day after day. We share with you the true feeling and joint comprehension of the gravity of the situation Arabs are currently facing, because of the current state of division among Arabs."

Criticism of Reagan assumes larger shape

(Continued from page 1)

American lives have been put at risk," the resolution said.

"The Democratic national committee today expresses its outrage at the duplicity and apparently illegal actions of this administration and pledges our support to our colleagues in the House and Senate as they peel away the layers of coverup, ill-conceived policy and dangerous doublespeak," it said.

Kuwaiti on Sunday criticised Mr. Reagan's delivery of arms to Iran as a step that could "undermine the responsibilities" of the United States as a superpower.

It was the first official comment from a Gulf Arab government in the area on the controversial change in the U.S. administration's policy toward Tehran. Only the media along the Gulf region had so far condemned Mr. Reagan's move.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashed, told reporters after a regular cabinet session that the government reviewed a message from Mr. Reagan to the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

He said that the message included an explanation of the recent steps taken by the U.S. administration relating to the Iran-Iraq war. He did not elaborate.

International phone rates

Group	Names of Countries	Prepaid Charges Per minute (JD)	Standard Charges Per minute (JD)	Reduction (percent)	Off peak rates (JD)
(1)	Syria, Iraq	430	300	33	210
(2)	Egypt, Saudi Arabia	630	450	31	315
(3)	Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)	650	450	31	315
(4)	Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Senegal, Djibouti, South Yemen	860	450	48	315
(5)	Lebanon	860	600	31	420
(6)	Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, France, West Germany, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden	1 250	1 000	20	700
(7)	Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Ireland, Bulgaria, Portugal, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, East Germany, Albania, Iceland, Gibraltar, Azores Islands, Canary Islands, Porto Islands, Russia, Greenland and Malta	1 250	1 200	4	840
(8)	USA and Canada	1 750	1 250	29	875
(9)	Japan	1 750	1 500	15	1 050
(10)	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Nigeria, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Uganda, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and the Ivory Coast	1 750	1 500	15	1 050
(11)	India, Indonesia, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Pakistan, Brunel, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Singapore, Kenya, and Malaysia	1 750	1 500	15	1 050
(12)	The rest of the world	1 750	1 500	15	1 050



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Tyson demolishes Berbick

20-year-old becomes youngest ever heavyweight champion

LAS VEGAS (R) — Mike Tyson displayed awesome punching power as he knocked a lead-footed Trevor Berbick senseless in just under two rounds to become the youngest heavyweight champion in boxing history.

"I'm the youngest champion in the world and I'm going to be the oldest," the 20-year-old Tyson told his co-manager Jimmy Jacobs afterwards.

From the opening bell Saturday night Tyson attacked with relentless ferocity, stunning the former World Boxing Council (WBC) champion with his quick, thunderous combinations.

Berick, a 33-year-old Jamaican-born Canadian citizen who lives in Florida, was knocked down early in the second round with a left-right combination and he tried to hang on for his life by tying up Tyson's powerful arms.

The end came with about 45 seconds left in the round as Tyson capped a five-punch combination with a left hook that came from his hips and had Berbick out on his feet. In a delayed reaction, Berbick fell back across the ring to the canvas.

Berick, a 7-2 underdog, tried to get up, but reeled back across the ring like a drunken marionette and sprawled into the ropes near his own corner.

He got up again on rubbery legs, stumbled to the centre of the ring and collapsed. Berbick struggled to his feet as referee Mills Lane reached the count of nine, and fell into Lane's arms.

"Everything he's got has good night" written all over it," Lane said after he stopped the scheduled 12-round fight at two minutes 35 seconds of the round. "Berbick had nothing left."

Tyson, who is a product of one of New York's toughest ghettos and who is unbeaten in 28 professional fights, said no one could have beaten him Saturday night.

"I always feel confident and sure that I'm going to win a fight but for this fight my blood, my soul, everything was on the line," he said.

"It would have happened to anybody. At that particular point I was throwing, what can I say, hydrogen bombs — heavy punches with murderous intention," Tyson told a post-fight news conference.

Berick, watching a replay of the fight, said he made a mistake trying to fight Tyson toe to toe. "I didn't fight," he said, shaking his head.

"I made a silly mistake, trying to prove my manhood in the early rounds. I figured I was strong enough to do it and I got caught," said Berbick, whose record is now 31 wins, five losses and a draw.

Tyson was euphoric in victory and said that he dedicated the fight to D'Amato, who rescued him from a centre for juvenile delinquents when he was 13 years old and taught him about boxing and life.

Tyson paid tribute to his mentor, who died last year at the age of 77.

Tyson was fined \$3,000 of his \$1.5 million purse for defying the Nevada State Athletic Commission and wearing black trunks after Berbick invoked the champion's opinion and decided to wear black himself.

Tyson has made black trunks and a Spartan-like haircut his trademarks, and the attempt at psychological one-upmanship only seemed to fire up the challenger.

Tyson, who is 20 years and five

months old, is about 18 months younger than Floyd Patterson was when he took the title from Archie Moore by knockout in 1956 to become the youngest ever heavyweight champion.

Patterson was the undisputed champion, however, a feat that Tyson will not be able to match before next May.

The Tyson-Berick bout was the fifth in a "world series" of eight fights aimed at unifying the heavyweight title, now held by three fighters.

On March 7 in Las Vegas, Tyson will meet the winner of the Dec. 12 World Boxing Association (WBA) title fight in New York between champion Tim Witherspoon and Tony Tubbs.

The survivor will face Michael Spinks, the International Boxing Federation (IBF) champion, in Las Vegas in the unification bout, which is tentatively scheduled for May.

Maradona leads Napoli to win

ROME (R) — Argentine Diego Maradona steered Napoli to a crushing 4-0 home win over Empoli Sunday to keep his team firmly at the top of the Italian First Division.

The Napoli captain delighted the packed San Paolo stadium when he sent a punchy free kick from just outside the area sailing into the net in the 27th minute.

Maradona constantly bemused Empoli and was involved in Andrea Carnevale's second goal on the stroke of halftime.

Carnevale scored again in the second half then Bagni made it four in the 83rd minute.

Napoli has now scored seven goals in its last two league games and head the championship by two points.

Champion Juventus put two goals past Atalanta to stay second in a match in which French skipper Michel Platini showed a welcome return to form.

Luciano Bonanni gave Juventus the lead after six minutes and Aldo Serena headed home the second in the 83rd to give the side a welcome win after recent defeats.

New South Wales takes easy victory over England

NEWCASTLE, Australia (R) — New South Wales completed an easy eight-wicket victory over England Sunday with a day and half to spare in its four-day cricket match.

Set only 99 to win after England had been dismissed for 82 in its second innings, New South Wales took 168 minutes to score its runs although the result was never in doubt.

Opener Mark Taylor saw off the pace bowlers with a solid 31, then captain Dirk Wellham (29 not out) took their team safely to victory.

O'Neill's father Norman played in the last New South Wales team to defeat England 24 years ago.

England resumed at 66 for nine Sunday and added a further 16 runs for the last wicket before Gladstone Small fell lbw to pace bowler Dave Gilbert for 14, leaving Phil Edmunds unbeaten on 17.

The wicket gave Gilbert figures of four for 26 while his fellow fast bowler Mike Whitney took five for 39.

Geoff Lawson, hoping to force his way back into the test side after being named 12th man in

Australia's first test defeat, bowled only four overs after receiving a blow on his right shoulder while batting.

Wellham later paid tribute to his pace attack and said Whitney, who played two tests as a replacement on the 1981 tour of England, should be selected in the Australian side.

"He bowled very well, had great control and deserves his chance," Wellham said.

England captain Mike Gatting was also full of praise for Whitney and Gilbert.

"I'm not concerned at the result, although we're going into the second test in Perth in a few days time," Gatting said.

"You cannot be concerned at good bowling and Whitney and Gilbert bowled very well."

Gatting said he was looking for greater consistency in the batting. "The wicket here was a little slow but I am sure we will put that right in the Perth nets where they usually have good batting tracks."

"We won't practise on the first day in Perth on Tuesday but we'll put in two hard days prior to the test starting."

The test is scheduled to start on Friday.

Jupiter Island wins Japan Cup

TOKYO (R) — Britain's Jupiter Island, the oldest horse in the race, won the Japan Cup by a head from another British horse Allez Milord in record time.

Ridden by Britain's Pat Eddery, Jupiter Island completed the 1½ miles at Tokyo Race Course Sunday in 2 minutes and 25 seconds, just breaking the 1981 record of 2:25.03 set by Mairzy Doates of the U.S.

Japan's Kishiro King made most of the running with Britain's Allez Milord in hot pursuit. But by the final bend on Japan's biggest track, Eddery was pushing Jupiter Island through the pack towards the first British victory in the race's six year history.

Watched by a crowd of 87,000 enjoying warm and sunny autumn weather, Britain's Greville Starkey and Allez Milord comfortably held on to second place ahead of Japan's Miho Shinzan.

Zivojinovic, Davis to meet in Houston

HOUSTON (AP) — Sixth-seeded Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia, the only seeded player remaining in the singles draw, eliminated Derrick Rostagno of the United States 6-4, 6-4 in semi-final action Saturday to advance to the finals of the \$279,000 WCT Houston tournament at Sam Houston coliseum.

In Sunday's final, Zivojinovic, nicknamed Bobo, will face Scott Davis of the United States. Davis won the afternoon semi-final match Saturday 7-5, 6-4 over Eliot Teltscher of the United States.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Squash tourney finishes 2nd round

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Aramex Open Squash Tournament completed the second round of play on Saturday night at the Al Ribat Fitness Centre in Amman. Five players advanced to the quarterfinals which will be held on Tuesday. The finals will be held on Friday, Nov. 28.

Marseille and Bordeaux beaten

PARIS (R) — French First Division soccer pacesetter Marseille and Bordeaux were both beaten Saturday night. The biggest surprise was at Bordeaux where middle of the table Brest won 2-1. Ironically, despite the defeat Bordeaux took over at the top on goal difference after Marseille suffered a comprehensive 3-0 defeat at Lens. Monaco moved into third place with a 1-0 success at champion Paris Saint Germain and after a jinxed start now has 22 points, only three behind the top two.

Venezuelan Pinango retains title

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Bernardo Pinango of Venezuela retained his World Boxing Association bantamweight title Saturday night with a 15th-round technical knockout of South African challenger Simon Skosana. Pinango, 22-2, was making his second defence of the title, which he won in June. Skosana, although holding his own against the champion through 14 rounds, was hampered by a cut over his left eye that had been bleeding badly since the eighth round. In the last round, the cut was torn wide open and Skosana, after being checked by a doctor and allowed to continue, was flattened by a combination from Pinango, ending the fight at 2 minutes, 18 seconds of the round.

Milan wins Tokyo relay race

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — Universita Degli Studi Milano of Italy, after losing an early lead, came from behind on the sixth and final leg Sunday and won the 35-kilometre '86 Japan inter-university women's relay race in a meet record 2 hours, 1 minute, 16 seconds. Italian anchor Alessandra Olivari overtook Shubo Wada of Japan 3.5 kilometres through the 7.5-kilometre final leg and went on to win by 23 seconds. The Tokyo Women's College of Physical Education finished second in 2:01:39, breaking the old meet record of 2:03:26 set by Osaka Physical Education College last year.

Athens begins bid for 1996 centennial Olympics

By Stefan Fatsis
Associated Press

ATHENS, Greece — With Barcelona staging the Olympics in 1992 and Paris seen as a reduced threat, Athens has started planning and lobbying for what it calls its "basic right" to stage the centennial Olympics in 1996.

Choked by traffic and lacking many facilities, the Greek capital has huge logistical problems and financial dilemmas to overcome in organising the sports event. The games were first held in 776 B.C. in ancient Olympia and revived in Athens in 1896.

"As Greeks, we believe that holding the 100th anniversary Olympics is our significant, basic right," said Lambis Nikolou, president of the Greek Olympic Committee.

But financing the Olympics, estimated to cost \$3 billion, presents problems for the Socialist government, which wants to keep commercialisation from infringing too deeply on the games.

"Investment is a necessity, but it's a question of how you do the investment. We would like to see less interference by commercial interests," said a senior government sports official involved in planning for 1996.

The government believes reducing the prominence of commercial sponsorship is a way to avoid alienating the East Bloc.

"We want to organise a simple Olympics, above politics," said Nikolou. "We don't want to find ourselves caught up with interests. We don't consider an Olympic medal as a justification for a country or a system."

The 1984 Los Angeles games, which earned a profit of almost \$250 million, were led by the heavy, private investors. Greek officials say the privatisation detracted from athletic ideals.

The Greek government also complained about private sponsorship of the 1984 Olympic torch relay across the United States to raise money for charity. The complaints prompted the Greek Olympic Committee to decide not to have a relay from

Olympia to Athens, an event traditionally run in advance of each Olympics.

"It's not a matter of avoiding or just saying no to investors, it's a matter of control," said the sports official, who requested anonymity. "That may mean telling an investor he can't put his name or sign on a stadium."

Money from government coffers and state-run gambling would make up the difference if potential sponsors are turned away or turned off.

Earlier this year, the Greek parliament unanimously endorsed a 1996 bid and Premier Andreas Papandreu formed a multi-party candidacy committee. So far, no opposition to the bid has surfaced.

Politics could change that, however. General elections are scheduled for 1989 and the Socialists could respond to complaints that they are spending too much to try to get the Olympics by cutting back.

Already, opposition politicians are saying that planning is behind schedule.

"If the ambition to get the Olympic Games of 1996 is used as food for the political arena, then we would be better off saying goodbye to idea right now," sports commentator Petros Linardos wrote in the Sunday newspaper Vima (Tribune).

The 100th anniversary has made Athens the frontrunner for

1996. The choices for the 1992 Summer and Winter Olympic Games also helped.

Barcelona, home of International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch, made three unsuccessful bids before being chosen last month as the 1992 summer host.

The Winter Games went to the French Alpine town of Albertville, Paris, where French baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1892 called for the Olympic Games revival, bid unsuccessfully for the 1992 Summer Games and is expected to bid against Athens, along with Belgrade and possibly Toronto.

Greek officials hope the choice of Albertville as host of the '92 Winter Games will help Athens beat out Paris when the IOC selects the centennial host at its meeting in Tokyo in October 1990.

The Greek Olympic Committee already is circulating a brochure publicising its claim, and Nikolou, who is also an IOC member, has lobbied Samaranch for the games.

Nikolou said public spending would account for the bulk of the estimated \$1.8-billion construction budget for an Athens Olympics, along with transfers from the national soccer pool and special state-run Olympics lotteries.

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Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Batsion

The following report summarises trading activities in Amman of major European and Arab currencies as well as gold prices. The writer is a foreign exchange dealer at Halim Salfiti and Sons Co.

AMMAN — The dollar traded between 0.03437 fils to 0.0347 fils last week and it seems that the dollar is bottoming out at these levels. However, charts show that the U.S. dollar may move upward again towards the 0.0350 fils level once again. If this value is broken, the dollar is likely to trade between 0.350 fils to 0.3575 fils this week.

Despite any optimism, the downward trend for the dollar is still persistent due to the sluggish American economy.

Trading in European currencies

Sterling traded steady between 0.4885 fils to 0.4955 fils. The market seems to have lost interest in European currencies. The dollar is not expected to perform well. The West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen traded in a narrow range because of low volume from the participants, both banks and brokerage houses.

The Deutsche mark traded between 0.1705 fils to 0.1730 fils,

the Swiss franc between 0.2065 fils to 0.2075 fils and the yen between 0.002114 fils to 0.002135 fils.

World trading in metals

As expected, gold, platinum and silver lost their shine and fell to new lows. Heavy selling from both the Russians and the South Africans pressured the gold to fall to new lows in five months. Gold fell from a high of \$397 an ounce to \$375.50 an ounce.

Platinum fell from \$509 an ounce to \$455 an ounce. Silver, due to a big volume liquidation in the market, fell from \$5.50 an ounce to \$5.18 an ounce.

Arab currencies

The Lebanese lira gained weight against the U.S. dollar because of profit-taking and the calm situation that prevailed during the week. The lira rose from a low of 0.0048 fils to a high of 0.0055 fils.

The Syrian lira also gained slightly with the Lebanese lira because of profit-taking. The Syrian lira traded between the 0.016 fils to 0.015 fils against the Jordanian dinar.

Gold prices in Amman

Gold per gramme	JD 3.550
Gold per ounce	135,000
Rashadi lira	JD 22,000
English lira	25,500

Paris likely to buy more Arab oil

PARIS (OPECNA) — France is to reduce its oil imports from the Soviet Union next year and is likely to offset the shortfall by buying Gulf oil.

The decision was announced by the foreign trade ministry here last week in answer to a Soviet cutback on purchases of French goods and products.

Government sources said the measure would mean that France would turn to OPEC suppliers in the Gulf to make up the oil import deficit.

The ministry statement said that Moscow had been informed last July that if the trade balance between the two countries continued to be in favour of the Soviet Union, France would cut its oil imports.

According to figures from the Professional Petroleum Committee, grouping French fuel oil distributors, France's crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia increased five-fold during the first eight months of this year to 9.80 million tonnes, from 1.73 million tonnes in the same period of 1985. During the same period, oil imports from the Soviet Union increased to 2.58 million tonnes from 1.72 million tonnes.

Study on aid shows 'virtual stagnation'

GENEVA (OPECNA) — The medium-term outlook for aid is one of "virtual stagnation," with donors increasingly imposing economic policy conditions on recipient countries, according to a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

It says that while aid from the industrialised countries is expected to increase by two per cent each year up to 1990, their gross national product (GNP) is estimated to grow by three per cent.

As a result, the report predicts, the outlook for aid in the period ahead is one of "virtual stagnation" and it argues that this will shift the policy focus on to how to make the available aid as effective as possible.

The study notes that OPEC aid, as a percentage of GNP, will still be higher than the Western average, although the volume may be affected by fluctuating oil revenues.

According to UNCTAD, the view that effective use of aid depends on a favourable economic environment in recipient countries has encouraged the involvement of donors in policy formulation.

In this respect, the aid relationship is undergoing decisive changes as key areas of national policy-making come under the direct scrutiny of donors and international agencies.

The report notes with concern the "increased leverage, or concentration of power, that such practices would grant to creditor institutions."

Asian Development Bank is ready to start direct investments in private sector projects

TOKYO (AP) — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is turning attention to its two biggest developing member countries, India and China, and also is ready to start direct investments in private-sector projects without guarantees from the host governments, bank representatives said.

At a seminar for the Manila-based bank's 20th anniversary on Monday, ADB Vice President Stanley Katz said the bank has made loans totalling \$18 billion for more than 780 development projects in the region since its founding in 1966. Topping the list of recipient countries in the last 20 years was Indonesia with about \$3.4 billion, followed by Pakistan with \$2.6 billion and South Korea and the Philippines with \$2.1 billion each.

Mr. Katz said the first ADB-funded project for China, which became a member country in March, will be approved early next year, while the first ADB-funded project in India was approved in April. India had not been applying for ADB loans because the larger World Bank has funded most of its development projects.

In addition, the ADB will approve the first of its direct investment loans for private development projects by the end of this year, Mr. Katz said.

Direct investment, he said, is aimed at stimulating the development process in the region, "where governments have adopted more and more conservative debt management" because of falling global commodity prices and the slowing pace of economic growth.

Although direct investment poses a greater risk for the bank, Mr. S.M. Alam, chief of the ADB development office, said, "we are confident of our review process."

Mr. Katz said that of loans so far, 30 per cent have gone to agricultural and agro-industry projects, 25 per cent to energy and related programmes, 14 per cent to transportation, communication and other infrastructure, 11 per cent to national development banks, and the rest to education, health, drinking water and other projects.

Japan was the largest contributor to the bank with \$2.78 billion followed by the United States with \$2.74 billion and China with \$1.3 billion. All of the ADB presidents, including the current one, Masao Fujioaka, have been Japanese.

The bank has 32 regional member countries, including Japan, Australia and the New Zealand, which are considered industrialised countries, and 15 contributor member countries from outside the region, including

Canada, the United States and 12 European countries. The loans have been channelled mainly through two different funds.

Fixed interest loans from the bank's ordinary capital resources, and the interest-free Asian Development Fund (ADF) for those countries with a per capita gross national product of less than \$670.

Regular loans have accounted for \$12 billion since the founding of the bank and ADF loans for about \$6 billion, Mr. Katz said. To allow more flexible management, the bank plans to adopt variable interest rates for regular loans, which have carried interest rates of about seven per cent.

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20 countries agree on new trade code

GENEVA (AP) — Trade representatives from 20 countries agreed last week on a new code aimed at preventing governments from discriminating against foreign goods when buying or leasing products.

The agreement, which will cover more than \$25 billion worth of goods, is the result of two years of negotiations in a committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a GATT source said.

Its purpose is to open more areas of government procurement to international competition, said the source, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The new agreement is expected to go into effect after Jan. 1, 1988, giving the countries time to ratify it. The parties include the United States, Japan and nine European Community countries.

The agreement expands on the GATT agreement on government procurement, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1981. That

agreement applies to \$25 billion worth of goods, according to a GATT publication.

The old code covered products bought by a national governmental entity or agency worth more than a certain value, determined annually. In 1985 the value was \$156,000.

The new agreement strengthens that code in the following areas: — Leasing and renting of products by governments, which were not covered previously, are included.

— The threshold value is to be reduced by about 13 per cent.

— It would take steps to ensure inclusion of purchases that are spread out over time rather than made in bulk in order to fall below the threshold.

— It tightens procedures surrounding government lists of qualified suppliers, to prevent discrimination against foreign suppliers.

— Time limits for suppliers bidding for contracts would be raised from 30 to 40 days.

— It includes provisions for "stricter rules after governments award contracts. Government agencies would be required to publish notices within 60 days of awarding the contract, spelling out details such as price and the procedure used to determine the winner.

The government procurement committee also agreed to begin examining possibilities next year for further broadening the agreement, the source said.

It will discuss including new areas such as telecommunications, heavy electrical equipment, some transportation equipment and services contracts in the code, he said.

The agreement does not include procurements in the defence area, for national security reasons.

The 92-member GATT is the world's primary multilateral trade body. It aims at liberalising world trade.

But they added there would be no export quotas and profit transfers to the West would not be restricted, although they did not elaborate on how this would be arranged.

The officials said Soviet foreign trade experts had closely watched reforms in other communist countries and had learnt from their errors.

Other Soviet officials said that a new law allowing self-employment will likely account for less than one per cent of goods produced, and that a broad swing to free enterprise is unlikely because workers would lose their pensions and vacations.

Mr. Ivan Gladky, head of the State Committee on Labour and Social Issues, Soviet planning chief, Mr. Nikolai Talyzin and Finance Minister Boris Gostev answered questions for nearly two hours at a press conference on economic issues.

Few new details emerged about the self-employment law, which takes effect on May 1. The legislation was adopted earlier this

week at the fall session of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's nominal parliament.

The officials repeatedly denied that the self-employment opportunities open doors to private enterprise. They said the law's prohibition against hiring employees and "exploiting workers" distinguishes Soviet self-employment from capitalism.

"We will not be taking any radical turns to the left or to the right," Mr. Gostev told reporters after numerous questions about expected earnings and output from free enterprise operations.

Mr. Gladky estimated that two million to three million Soviets will be in business for themselves next year, producing no more than one per cent of the nation's goods.

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Gorbachev says 'Star Wars' makes arms talks pointless

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev says the U.S. "Star Wars" programme is "a fraud" that makes superpower disarmament talks pointless, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reports.

PTI quoted the Soviet leader in Moscow as saying that Star Wars, the unofficial name for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), "is the main obstacle in the way of accords which we approached so closely at the U.S.-Soviet meeting at Reykjavik."

Mr. Gorbachev made the statements in an interview Saturday with Indian journalists before his four-day visit to India beginning Tuesday.

"If the project is to be implemented, then what is the use of negotiating?" PTI quoted him as saying in its dispatch published Sunday.

"It will make negotiations more difficult. This will destabilise the

strategic situation. This will undermine instead of strengthening confidence," the Soviet leader said.

"This will create a situation in which rash decision could be taken. I think both Americans and the entire world community should weigh carefully where SDI is pushing the world."

Mr. Gorbachev said the programme was "a fraud... an attempt to deceive American people." He said the Star Wars project was described as something to strengthen American security but "that is not true. It will not happen."

He said that security would be weakened because "the other side will be looking for countermeasure. It will find

countermeasures and that will mean continuation of the arms race."

Mr. Gorbachev emphasised, "We are not scared of SDI."

In an hour and 20-minute interview, he said that now the Soviet Union and United States have a dialogue and also improved understanding of each other's position.

"If there is a dialogue," he said, "the search goes on."

But Mr. Gorbachev said the Reagan administration "has presumably forgotten what was discussed in Reykjavik. ... They are pretending what was discussed at Reykjavik is different from what was discussed there."

The talks reached an impasse over "Star Wars" after discussion of substantial arms cuts. Mr. Reagan refused proposed Soviet limits on Star Wars.

When Mr. Gorbachev arrives in New Delhi on Tuesday, he will bring the same message he recently sent to an Indian schoolgirl who wrote to the Soviet

leader about her desire for peace.

"Dear Praveena," Mr. Gorbachev replied, "Soviet-Indian friendship really could set an example of good relations for other countries. Fruitful today, it promises to be even more so tomorrow."

The Kremlin chief comes to India just one month after a visit by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The back-to-back visits testify to competing American and Soviet interest in India's economic potential and strategic location.

But India's relations with the Soviet Union have been less erratic than with the United States. Moscow is India's major arms supplier, and the countries have many common interests that Mr. Gorbachev can draw on during his four-day stay.

The Indians are treating the visit as a major event, and Soviet and Indian diplomats have been shuttling between New Delhi and Moscow to make sure all goes well.

Managua may pardon Hasenfus

BOSTON (AP) — Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has said that a pardon was possible on humanitarian grounds for American Eugene Hasenfus, convicted in Nicaragua of helping supply arms to the contra rebels.

He also wondered at a news conference Saturday why the U.S. government sought an understanding with Iran without seeking the same with Nicaragua.

"Why, if the government of the United States is trying to find new terms of understanding with, for example, the government of Iran," he asked, "why couldn't the government of the United States open the possibility for an understanding with the government of Nicaragua?"

He said U.S. steps to reduce

"the very tense situation" in Nicaragua might "open the possibility for the bettering of the relations" between the two countries but that the Sandinista government wants no deal to release Hasenfus in exchange for a U.S. agreement to stop supplying arms for the contras.

"If we free him, and it is up to the president to resolve that, we're going to do that just because of humanitarian reasons," Mr. Ramirez said. "Because in some way we would like to appear before the North American public as a country of good will."

Hasenfus, 45, was captured by Nicaraguan soldiers on Oct. 6, a day after his cargo plane, carrying arms and supplies for the U.S.-backed contra rebels fighting

Romanians vote in referendum on arms reductions

BUCHAREST (R) — President Nicolae Ceausescu led millions of Romanians on Sunday in a referendum endorsing unilateral arms cuts and urged similar reductions by both Washington and Moscow.

Romanian officials forecast an 84 per cent turnout from the 18 million voters, who include 15 million teenagers.

The poll took place at factories and offices throughout the country.

Voters were asked to sign their names either to "Yes" or "No" on the issue of the five-per cent cuts, which already have been effectively passed by parliament.

Western military experts in Bucharest believe the reductions will hardly dent Romania's military strength or that of the Warsaw Pact.

But the streets of the Romanian capital were crowded on Sunday with thousands on their way to vote despite wintry weather.

Last Friday Mr. Ceausescu said in a referendum speech that the cuts would strip 250 tanks, 130 artillery guns and 26 aircraft, as well as 10,000 personnel, from the Romanian forces.

Though belonging to the Soviet-led seven-nation Warsaw Pact, Romania has long played a minimal role in its activities, often adopting disarmament policies different from Moscow's.

Mr. Ceausescu voted Sunday morning at a Bucharest factory, greeted by a crowd of workers and children and making rare off-the-cuff comments to journalists, urging the Soviet Union and the U.S. to follow Romania's example.

"You can tell President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev that the Romanian children and people all want peace," he said.

"As you see, the Romanian people are voting for peace and we would like all people in the world to vote for peace."

"Children, both Soviet and American, and all peoples, want peace and expect a gesture to be made in this direction this year or next year to renounce nuclear weapons, to reach agreements."

Mr. Ceausescu, whose health has prompted much speculation in the West, appeared vigorous, and seems to have aroused genuine optimism among many referendum voters.

British helicopters rescue crew of disabled vessel

CORK, Ireland (AP) — Two British Royal Air Force (RAF) helicopters on Sunday rescued the 28-man crew of a disabled Hong Kong-registered merchant vessel that was taking on water in heavy seas off Ireland's south coast, a maritime official said.

The 54,500-ton iron ore carrier Kowloon Bridge had lost steering power and was drifting about 32 kilometres from Fastnet Rock when the crew were winched aboard two RAF Sea King helicopters, said the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in Swansea, South Wales.

A second vessel, the Spanish trawler Jomar, also became disabled without power in seas of up to 60 feet (18 m) and winds reaching 110 kilometres-per-hour about 100 kilometres off Bantry Bay in south west Ireland. The trawler was not taking on water and the 17-member crew were staying on board, said the centre, which coordinates between the British and Irish Coast Guard services.

Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit said the Kowloon Bridge had docked in Bantry Bay last week to repair cracked deck plates.

The vessel, taking iron ore from Seven Islands in Canada to Hunterston in Scotland, began taking on water after losing its rudder, said a spokesman, who discussed the matter on condition he was not identified.

Two RAF Sea King helicopters that set out on a four-hour flight from an air base at Bradway in south west Wales to aid the Spanish trawler diverted to Kowloon

Nicaraguan rebels to hold war council

SAN JOSE (R) — Nicaraguan rebels open a major war council Monday in an attempt to hammer out a unified military and political strategy aimed at toppling the leftist Sandinista government in Managua.

The two-day "assembly of the United Nicaraguan Opposition" (UNO), being held in San Jose, the capital of neighbouring Costa Rica, will try to overcome internal differences and launch a new political and military offensive following renewed U.S. cash backing, rebel sources said.

The UNO is the recently formed umbrella organisation of the rebels, widely known as contras from the Spanish word for "counter-revolutionary."

UNO sources said they hope the assembly will give new impetus to their movement after two years without progress on the battlefield.

The main aims of the meeting, according to the sources, will be:

- To plan a new war strategy in light of the \$70 million worth of U.S. weapons they will receive over the coming year (of the total \$100 million U.S. aid package, \$27 million is targeted for food and medicine and \$3 million is to be spent on monitoring the rebels' often-questioned human rights record).
- To demonstrate unity and work out a public relations strategy aimed at improving their image and establishing themselves as a viable political alternative to the Sandinistas.

Part of such a strategy is expected to be greater emphasis on the relatively new political body, the UNO, and less on the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), the main rebel army.

The FDN was initially recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) five years ago from the ranks of supporters of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Somoza, long backed by the United States, was overthrown by the Sandinista revolution in 1979.

The rebels' expected new public relations campaign will also try to overcome past allegations that they used drug trafficking to finance their war, that their leaders pocketed much of past U.S. aid and that their battlefield troops continually violated human rights.

A Reagan administration report said some low-level rebels had been involved in drug trafficking but found no evidence against any one of their leaders.

As for the corruption charges, the rebels themselves, at a meeting in Miami in May, said they were setting up a committee to carefully account for the latest U.S. aid.

The allegations of human rights violations are not as easy to account for or cover up, according to senior diplomats and other observers in Central America.

2 South African security men killed

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Two members of South Africa's security forces were stabbed to death and four others injured overnight as violence flared in black townships throughout the country, Pretoria said Sunday.

The government's Bureau for Information, which has controlled reports of political violence since emergency rule was clamped on the country in June, said the men died in separate attacks in Cape Town's Nyanga township and near the eastern Cape Town of Somerset East.

Four other security force members were injured by stones and petrol bombs in attacks in a township near Johannesburg, in another eastern Cape township and in Durban's Umlazi area.

"Stone throwing and petrol bombing took place throughout the country," reported the Bureau, which has regularly said in its reports that violence has decreased since the emergency.

A Bureau spokesman declined to say if the men who died were black or white.

He also declined to specify whether the men belonged to the regular police or army, which are mainly white, or the black municipal police and special constable force, both recruited since an unprecedented wave of black revolt began to sweep South Africa in 1984.

The special constables, nicknamed "kistkonstables" or "instant constables" because of their brief training period, and the municipal police are denounced by township radicals as collaborators with the white authorities.

Over 50 policemen, nearly all of them black, have been killed in the past two years in violence sparked by protest against apartheid.

Meanwhile in Chicago about 100 church leaders signed a seven-point pledge to assist the fight against apartheid in South Africa at the conclusion of a four-day conference.

The pledge was the culmination of a meeting sponsored by the African Affairs Office of the National Council of Churches of Christ, which represents several million followers of various faiths worldwide.

In the pledge, the church leaders said Saturday that they would spread the truth about South African apartheid and support the South African people's struggle against racism both in the U.S. and in South Africa.

They also said they would fight racism, sexism and economic injustice in American society and fight "a self-centred U.S. lifestyle that exists at the expense of blacks in South Africa and other oppressed people in our country and throughout the world."

Bokassa goes on trial this week

ABIDJAN (R) — Thousands of spectators are expected at the public trial of former Central African Republic dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa on charges that include killing children, concealing corpses, assassination and embezzlement.

The trial opens on Wednesday in a sports stadium in the Central African capital Bangui, where discussion has centred on whether "Papa Bok" will implicate some officials.

Bokassa, 65, astonished everyone by returning to the poverty-stricken former French colony a month ago from exile in France.

The former French army captain, who was sentenced to death in his absence in 1980, was immediately locked up in Bangui's Ngaraba Prison, where he is alleged to have tortured opponents during his 13-year rule.

He has since been moved to a secret location where he is being held under tight security for his "own protection," officials say.

Bokassa, a major embarrassment to France before and since it helped oust him in 1979, apparently expected his countrymen to welcome him as their saviour.

Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Poinsard said most Central Africans felt Bokassa should be executed. But the government of General Andre Kolingba, which has just held a referendum on a new one-party constitution, has been anxious to show the world that Bokassa is treated correctly.

Bokassa sprang onto the world stage in 1977 when he crowned himself emperor in a



Jean-Bedel Bokassa

French-aided ceremony of Napoleonic pageantry estimated to have cost his country a quarter of its annual foreign exchange earnings.

France, which has a strong military presence in his country, tolerated him for two more years before French troops helped install former President David Dacko in a bloodless coup while Bokassa was in Libya.

But even after Bokassa's fall and exile in Ivory Coast and then France, his name continued to haunt Paris. A controversy over diamonds he gave to former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was widely seen as a factor in Mr. Giscard's election defeat in 1981.

Bokassa's latest antics have thrown up still unanswered questions about how he managed to leave France undetected to fly to Bangui via Brussels and Rome and about the role that the far right National Front Party may have played in his flight.

French Security Minister Robert Poindraud has said Bokassa travelled under a false passport and was manipulated by some French elements.

Before his return, Bokassa, who fathered over 50 children, frequently asked the French to let him return home and once threatened to "tell all secrets" about France's role in his country's affairs.



Seaman to make 14-country camel trek

DOHA (R) — A Qatari seaman plans to set out next month on a 4,000 kilometre camel trek through Arabia and North Africa to prove Arabs have not grown soft. Saïd Mohammed Al Shamari, 30, says he is making the gruelling trek through 14 countries "to try and revive the memory of past Arab glory and stress that an Arab can face even in this age of comfort and luxury."

Qatar's Supreme Council for Youth Welfare is providing \$50,000 rials (\$13,400) to finance the five-month adventure and has asked other youth bodies to help. Shamari told Reuters that the heir apparent and Defence Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, who is also the council's chairman, had provided two camels to carry him and his luggage. Shamari, an experienced camel rider, will set out from the Qatari embassy in Oman's capital of Muscat and finish at Morocco's Atlantic seaport of Tangier, birthplace of the famous 14 century Arab traveller Muhammad Ibn Battuta. Ibn Battuta, within a span of 29 years, journeyed all over the Muslim World and also visited China and the African interior. To make sure he does not get lost, Shamari said he would travel parallel to highways in Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain (crossing a newly-built causeway from the mainland), Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

French village produces biggest Cheese Fondue

THONON-LES-BAINS, France (AP) — Bring 200 litres (53 quarts) of white wine to a simmer. Add 10 quarts of kirsch. Slowly put in 300 kilograms of cheese, and stir with a canoe paddle. This recipe, followed to the letter Saturday in the village of Thonon-les-Bains in the French Alps, produced the world's largest Cheese Fondue, with weights and measures carefully checked by the town clerk for submission to the Guinness Book of Records.

Thonon's soccer team was put to work cutting up 50,000 chunks of bread to soak up the record-setting mixture.

Rare rhino dies in zoo mishap

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — One of only three Sumatran rhinoceroses in captivity in the world has died in a mishap at Bangkok's Dusit Zoo, an official of the zoo has said.

The four-year-old female rhinoceros, named "Linchong" by Thailand's Queen Sirikit, broke her neck as she tried to free her head from the iron bars of her cage Thursday, said Keyoon Srimuang, a senior zoo official. Keyoon said Linchong got her head trapped when she became frightened as university researchers entered her cage while she was eating. The 200-kilogramme (440-pound), twin-horned rhinoceros was given to Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej by the Malaysian King Al Mutawakkil Allah Sultan Iskandar during a visit here last December, he said.

China makes TV series about Great Wall

PEKING (R) — China is making a 37-part television series about the Great Wall, the New China News Agency said. It said the series would show how the wall was built over 5,000 kilometres and would introduce the customs, life and economic development of people living near it. The series, being produced jointly by television crews from seven provinces and regions, is due to be aired next year.

Constable painting sold for \$3.7m

LONDON (AP) — The London art dealers Agnew's said they had paid \$2,676,000 (\$3,773,160) for a painting by the English artist John Constable, a world auction record for Constable's work. The 0.9 metre wide oil painting of the watermill, titled Flatford Lock and Mill, had been in the United States since the 19th century. Bidding for the painting lasted only three minutes in Christie's sale room before Agnew's bid. "We bought the painting for a client and it will be staying in Britain," said William Joll, associate director of Agnew's.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ 9654</p> <p>♥ Q832</p> <p>♦ A</p> <p>♣ J1073</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ KQJ1073</p> <p>♥ 7</p> <p>♦ J108542</p> <p>♣ K76</p>
<p>SOUTH</p> <p>♠ A</p> <p>♥ AK765</p> <p>♦ Q93</p> <p>♣ AQ95</p>	<p>WEST</p> <p>♠ 10</p> <p>♥ 8</p> <p>♦ 9</p> <p>♣ 862</p>

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	2♥	2♠
3♣	Pass	4♥	Pass
4♣	Pass	5♣	Pass
6♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

Let's see the old year out with a play problem. Cover the East-West cards with your thumbs and plan your campaign at six hearts after West leads a spade.

With a fit in both suits, your hand is worth a move toward slam. When partner responds to your spade cuebid by showing the ace of diamonds,

JORDAN TIMES